The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5830. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Proposition in the Spanish Cortes to Abolish Slavery.

Precautions to Avoid the Massacre of the English Captives.

Lobbying Infallibility Through the Ecumenical Council.

Utter Collapse of the Fenian Movement on Canada.

Efforts to Get the Survivors Safe Home Again.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Bandits and their English Captives—Slavery in the Spanish Colonies—Iberian Union.

MADRID, May 29.—No tidings have yet been received of the English captives. The Government has given orders that no attack be made on the brigands, and that every precaution be taken to prevent the massacre of the prisoners....The Minister of the Colonies read to the Cortes, yesterday, the draft of a law for the gradual extinction of slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The bill provides that children born of slaves since 1868 shall be free, the Government paying an indemnity of $50 for each; and all those born after the promulgation of this law shall be unconditionally free. Slaves who have fought in the Spanish service and all over sixty-five years of age are to be immediately set free. The proposed law was received with much favor by the Cortes.

LONDON, May 29.—Dispatches from Lisbon report that popular demonstrations in favor of peninsular unity have been renewed there.

"Engineering" the Infallibility Dogma Through the Council—Antonelli's Reply to Bavaria.

LONDON, May 29.—Advices from Rome represent that the supporters of the infallibility, both in and out of the Council, are extremely active during the debate which is going on. They have called in all the absentees of their party to meet the vote which will soon be taken, and outside of the Council they are assembling in large numbers, and exert a powerful pressure on the dissentients....M. VEUILLOT, editor of *L'Univers*, the Ultramontane organ of Paris, has presented to the Pope 100,000 francs, most of which was raised by subscription among the poorer clergy of France. The Pope, accepting the gift, warmly thanked M. VEUILLOT....A strict censorship over telegraphic dispatches has been established in Rome....The agent of the Ottoman Government demands of the Papal Court the restoration of their Church property to the Oriental monks now at difference with Rome....Cardinal ANTONELLI has replied to the Bavarian note on the proposed proclamation of infallibility in the same terms in which he answered the Governments of France and Austria.

The French "Derby"—Laboulaye's Lectures Suspended—Trial of the Conspirators.

PARIS, May 29.—The French Derby for three-year olds was run today at Chantilly, and won by Major FRIDDLIN's b. c. *Bigarreau*, by *Light*, out of *Battaglia*; the Duke of HAMILTON's ch. c. *Monseigneur*, by *Orphelion*, out of *Maid of Hart*, second, and Mme. FOULD's ch. c. *Minotaure*, by *Fils Gladiateur*, third. The race was won by half a length. Thirteen other horses were not placed....M. LABOULAYE announces the temporary suspension of his lectures before the Law School....The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice commences its session to-morrow for the examination of those implicated in the conspiracy plot. The number of the accused is seventy-three, of whom nearly one-half have been provisionally set free.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Fenian Reinforcements Stopped by United States Troops—"Dead-Heads" Foiled—Robbery of a Station-Master's Office—Arrest of Leaders in the Raid—Material Spirited Away—Arrest of Father McMahon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 29.—One hundred Fenians, on their way to Malone, were stopped at Potsdam Junction last night by the troops under command of Col. LANGDON, at the solicitation of the conductor, because they had no tickets. They immediately started on foot for Knapp's, the next station toward Malone, for the purpose of again taking the train at that place. A detachment of troops were placed upon the train, and went as far as Bangor and came back to the junction on the returning train, completely foiling the Fenians. After the trains had passed, the station-master of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad locked his office and went home. A short time afterward it was discovered that the office had been broken open and the safe robbed of thirty dollars in currency, thus making him an involuntary contributor to that amount for the Fenian cause. Had he requested a guard from Col. LANGDON, this would not have happened. It is proper to say that this robbery was probably committed by the "bummers" who left the city on Friday night to follow in the wake of the Fenian army. Gen. BRENNAN, whose head-quarters are in this city, has ordered a detachment of troops to De Kalb Junction to prevent similar operations there. Gen. QUIMBY, United States Marshal, accompanied by District-Attorney DORSHEIMER, went to Malone today by special train, and at once commenced the arrest of the Fenian leaders, to the great satisfaction of the men. Gen. GLEASON, Dr. DONNELLY, of Philadelphia, Capt. MANNIX, Head Center at Malone, and others, are in custody, and confined in jail. At 6½ o'clock this evening Gens. MEADE, McDOWELL, VAN VLIET, INGALLS, and other military men arrived here from Malone, by special train. Gen. MEADE informs me that all the principal leaders are under arrest at Malone, and that the civil authorities, supported by the military, so far as is necessary, have entire control of matters. No arrangement has been made to carry the deluded men back to their homes up to this moment, though Superintendent BROWN, of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, has posted notices that he will issue tickets for half-fare. Only a few wagon-loads of the great mass of material which was moved forward toward the Canada line has fallen into the hands of the United States authorities. The rest has been taken back to the old hiding places. Father McMAHON, of Fort Erie notoriety, was arrested at Malone today, but has been admitted to bail.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 29.—Apprehensions of a rising of the Canadian Fenians, to take place this day, are entertained throughout the Dominion, as the Government is in possession of information that such an understanding existed between them and the invaders. Additional precautions have been taken, and the civil and military authorities are on the alert. It is thought, however, that the poor success of the invaders will postpone or entirely prevent this co-operative rising. Gen. MEADE arrived here this afternoon, accompanied by Gens. McDOWELL and VAN VLIET, and will leave for New-York to-morrow. He reports that the Fenian war is ended. The leaders are in the hands of the civil authorities and all is quiet along the lines. The Government will not provide transportation for the 1,000 to 1,500 Fenians remaining in Malone and vicinity, and Gen. MEADE is of the opinion that the railroad companies must do this at their own expense, as they received full fare for bringing them here. The General reports that they are behaving very well, are not disposed to be violent, and only desire to return to their homes. He is confident that there will be no further trouble. There is great rejoicing along the Canadian frontier at the inglorious termination of the movement.

A Collapse at Buffalo—Denunciation of O'Neil—Wild Schemes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, May 29.—There has been a sudden collapse here. All the prominent men acknowledge that the movement has utterly failed for lack of competent leaders. Officers of Brotherhood left here today for Malone with means to provide food for the starving men, and to bring them back. Many men are here yet, and more are expected to-morrow from the West. Rumor says they will go forward, in spite of advice to the contrary. The whole blame of failure is attributed to O'NEIL, who is bitterly denounced. Rabid Fenians talk of getting up a petition to the Government for his delivery to the Canadian authorities. A raid upon Canada at this point and the destruction of the Welland Canal was seriously contemplated during the latter part of the week, and would have been attempted, in all probability, but for the discouraging news from below. It is even talked of yet by some of the more desperate, but will amount to nothing.

The Situation at St. Albans—A Canard Exposed—The Captured Guns—Going Home.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 29.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived here on the 8 o'clock train this morning and went into camp in the Park. Several hours later they received orders to proceed at once to Malone, and a special train conveyed them to that point. Their sudden departure gave rise to a sensational story about British troops crossing the line and outraging the American flag, which is unfounded. The same train that brought the troops here also brought a squad of Fenians from Troy, N. Y., who express great disgust at the situation. Several of them proceeded to Franklin to visit Gen. DONNELLY. The report telegraphed throughout the country that United States Marshal FOSTER, on demanding the guns taken from this side of the line by the Canadian troops, received the reply that he could only have them at the point of the bayonet, has no foundation in truth. Gen. FOSTER has made no demand for said guns. One of the Canadians, who was in the Richards' Farm fight, says there were just thirty-six Canadians engaged. The same informant says the pieces of artillery said to have been taken by the Canadians were drawn across the lines by an American. Whether he was paid for the service he does not say. Everything has been very quiet here today. The weather is unusually warm.

CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—Seven car loads of Fenians passed through the city this morning on their return from the war.

Gen. O'Neil's Side of the Story—Why He was Defeated and What He Expected.

BOSTON, May 29.—The restless Gen. O'NEIL, who commanded the ill-timed and badly-managed advance at Franklin, claims that he is the victim of deceit. To a Boston gentleman who took supper with him on Thursday evening, he freely related his bitter experience. He said the plan was to have made the advance from Franklin on Monday night. He had been promised that 1,200 men from Boston and vicinity, and 400 or 500 from Vermont, should be at St. Albans that night, and he had provided arms, ammunition and provisions for them, with means for transportation. To his surprise the only force that came to time was the Burlington company of sixty men. The full force had been enlisted, but their officers were tardy or treacherous, and he found himself unsupported. He was especially indignant with a Lawrence General who left him in the lurch. Gen. O'NEIL denies that his arrest was in accordance with an agreement with the United States Marshal. He says all the men had instructions not to resist the United States authorities under any circumstances, and that in obedience to those orders they would not have helped him if he had tried to avoid arrest. He believes that if properly supported, there would have been severe fighting, and this seems to be about all he had hoped as the result of the expedition.

The Infatuation in the West—British Columbia—The Safe Robbery at Potsdam.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—A large Fenian meeting was held last night, at Greenwood Hall. The speakers announced that 150 men were ready to go forward if transportation was furnished. Several hundred dollars were collected for that purpose.

SYRACUSE, May 29.—One car load of Fenians from the West passed through here to-night at 8 o'clock bound to the frontier.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Fenian invasion of Canada causes great excitement. The Brotherhood of San Francisco are enthusiastic. A meeting of the O'Neil wing has been held and volunteers were enrolled. British Columbia is hinted at as another point of attack.

TORONTO, Canada, May 29.—Information has been received here from Malone, that the railway companies offer to take the Fenians home at half-fare, in box cars. If their leaders cannot raise the funds, the towns-people will probably ship them. The railway safe at Potsdam was broken open by Fenians last night, and $25 taken.

The Fenians in the City.

Matters were very quiet, yesterday, at the Fenian head-quarters in West Fourth-street and Hibernia Hall. At the former place about one hundred members of the organization were gathered, apparently "waiting for something to turn up," but nothing occurred to disturb their serenity. Col. EAGAN was in attendance, and answered all questions to the best of his ability, but could give no information from the front, as no dispatches had been received, nor had any one arrived from whom an intelligible version of the condition of affairs could be obtained. The Colonel was determined to grope no longer in the dark, and declared that no more men would be sent on unless they paid their own passages, until he could learn what prospect there was of employment for them. The funds of the organization are so far depleted that no more can be spared for the purposes of transportation, and the contributions come in slowly. Seventy-five men went on during Saturday evening, but the majority of them paid their own fare. All who can do this will be accepted without hesitation.

At Hibernia Hall were about half a dozen ardent sympathizers, who were anxious to be enrolled. They were told to wait until today, but wanted their names recorded, so that they could be accepted at once. These men seemed to have an idea that the number to serve in the ranks of the "Brotherhood" was limited, and that only a certain number would be chosen. They were told that no bounties were given, and that each man must produce testimonials of good character and devotion to the cause. Veterans who had served in the war of the rebellion would be preferred. The applicants professed their readiness to comply with the requirements, and seemed very anxious to enroll themselves as speedily as possible.

Notwithstanding the assertion of the officers in this City that none have returned to tell the tale of the "border war," our reporter was assured that some have straggled from the front, and, probably not wishing to be regarded as deserters, are keeping themselves concealed. Some of these men arrived on Saturday night in a half-starved condition, having begged a passage home and eaten nothing since they left their comrades in arms. They can tell nothing which will give an intelligible view of the situation of affairs when they left. They were not in the secrets of the grand strategists who have attempted to control this movement, and the reader must rely upon the published dispatches to learn the condition of things on the border. That they are deplorable enough, so far as the men are concerned, is evident.

The conduct of Gen. O'NEIL is still the subject of considerable comment among the Fenians here. They are disposed to accept the theory that he was surprised when captured, and that he did not betray the cause in which he was engaged. His apologists assert that after the discovery of the ambuscade, into which his men were drawn, O'NEIL deployed his column to the left and then went back to the house of Mr. RICHARDSON, ascending to the upper story for observation. While thus engaged RICHARDSON ordered him to vacate, and he did so. As he emerged from the house he met the United States Marshal, by whom he was arrested.

Some idea of the condition of the men, who are now at the front, may be formed when it is stated that the majority of them left their homes without preparation, and almost at a moment's notice. Those who were able to pay their passage did so, and on arriving at their destination, found no provision for their support. Forage upon the country they dare not, and the best they could do was to devote what little means they had to the purchase of provisions with which to sustain life. Hurried from place to place, sleeping without shelter, and unaccustomed to the hardships of this kind of camp life, it is not surprising that they broke down and became dispirited. How they will get home is a question not easily solved. Probably they will have to be dependent upon the charity of the inhabitants of the border, who will gladly contribute something to get rid of their unwelcome visitors.

The Fenians recruited in Hoboken and Hudson City, numbering 150 men, will join the New-York corps to-day.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly of the Church South at Louisville—Proceedings of Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—In yesterday's evening session of the Presbyterian General Assembly (South) the minority report and substitute for the majority report were rejected, and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 60 to 18. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence was instructed to draft an expository letter to the churches respecting their relations to the Northern Church. In the session today the Chair appointed a committee to nominate a committee of nine, whose business it shall be to confer with a like Committee on Synods. The report of the Committee on Narratives was received and adopted. It presents a very favorable account of the state of religion in the bounds of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Narratives from fifty-two Presbyteries have been received.

The Conference Committee to confer with a like committee from the Northern Church consists of Rev. Drs. J. Leighton Wilson, Thomas Peck, Andrew Kerr, William Brown and Joseph R. Wilson, Elders John Anglis, Hon. W. D. Ebb, A. G. McIlvaine and Col. Charles A. Ready.

THE WEST.

Fatal Burning Accident—Decorating Soldiers' Graves.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 29.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, Mrs. FREDERICK MOELLER, a German woman, and five children, from eleven down to two years of age, were suffocated, and an infant four weeks old badly burned. Mrs. MOELLER was alive when rescued, but soon died. The baby will recover. The fire was the result of carelessness. The damage done to property amounts to about $1,000....Gen. SHERMAN will arrive here Monday morning, to participate in the decorating ceremonies at the Soldiers' Asylum. Gen. W. H. GIBSON and Lieut.-Gov. LEE are here to deliver orations to-morrow.

More Mormon Audacity—McCoole and Allen to Fight.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 29.—The authorities of the city yesterday refused to allow the United States Marshal the privilege of putting United States prisoners into the city prison, as has heretofore been the custom. The prisoners were then taken to Camp Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—MIKE McCOOLE and TOM ALLEN signed articles of agreement yesterday afternoon for a fight for $2,500 a side, to take place Sept. 13, within fifty miles of St. Louis.

Decoration Day—Preparations for the Observance of the Day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 29.—Great preparations have been made to decorate the soldiers' graves to-morrow. A large number of Sabbath-school children will join the procession of the military and citizens with their floral offerings.

BANGOR, Me., May 29.—Memorial Day was observed today at Kenduskeag, under direction of Post 19, Grand Army of the Republic, of that town, assisted by the citizens generally. The attendance was very large, and the ceremonies were of an impressive character. The heat was very oppressive. Extensive preparations have been made for observing the day to-morrow in this city and adjoining towns.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29.—Decoration Day will be appropriately observed by the Grand Army Posts here. Capt. H. E. BENTON will deliver the address.

Return of the Missing Book-Keeper of the Chatham Bank to Poughkeepsie—A Singular Story.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 29.—CHARLES N. ANDRUS, the missing book-keeper of the Chatham Bank, arrived here to-night all right. His story is a singular one. He says when he disappeared he felt as if he was sinking down to some unknown spot. He had been wandering nearly two weeks, and awoke to consciousness at 11 o'clock Saturday night in the woods near Irvington, ten miles from New-York. He has a vague idea of having once been in a field near New-Jersey. He walked all night last night, reaching his boarding-house in New-York at 10 o'clock this morning. His arrival has caused much rejoicing.

The Richmond Election—Certificates to the Conservative Ticket.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—It is rumored to-night that the Commissioners of Election will give certificates of election to the whole Conservative city ticket, and that the Conservatives will have nineteen of the twenty-five Councilmen.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N.Y., May 29.—A fire broke out in Diamond-street, this morning, in a building owned and occupied by MILLARD & WATERBURY, brewers. The building, as well as those adjoining, comprising a coal-yard, offices and dwellings, were destroyed. The total loss foots up $12,000, on which there is $5,100 insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CONCORD, N. H., May 29.—At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Concord Railroad in Manchester, on Friday, it was voted to discharge Gov. STEARNS' agent under the contract, and notice of this action was delivered to him Saturday. At the same time a demand was made upon him for certain moneys said to be in his hands for repairs upon the Concord Railroad.

TORONTO, Canada, May 29.—A fire occurred this morning in the residence of Principal COCKBURN, of the Upper Canada College, which, together with the houses of Masters BARRETT and McLELLAN, were much damaged. Some of the boys lost all their clothing, but there was no loss of life. There will be no interruption to the working of the college.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—About 300 school teachers left here today on an excursion to New-York....FRANK B. AUSTIN, a pioneer Californian, has been appointed by the United States Grand Sire a Special Commissioner to establish Odd Fellowship in Germany.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—State Senator JAMES BEARS, who was mysteriously shot Friday night, died of his wounds this afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Movement Toward Liberating Slaves—The San Domingo Treaty—A Message from the President—The New-York Sub-Treasurership and Collectorship—Red Cloud—The Funding Bill—Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Highly important intelligence was received here by cable from Madrid today respecting the future course of Spain toward Cuba. The minority today submitted to the Cortes a proposition recognizing emancipation in Cuba, at the request of the loyal Cubans, on the following basis: First, all slaves born after the revolution in Spain of 1868; second, all slaves over sixty years of age; third, all slaves who have fought for the Spanish cause in Cuba; fourth, the proximate freedom of all the other slaves. This is a very important indication of the course of events in Spain, and is looked upon here as one of the most momentous developments of the Cuban struggle.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

On Tuesday the President will transmit to the Senate a brief message on the San Domingo treaty. He will inclose an additional article extending the time for ratification to July 1. He will urge speedy action, and will suggest certain amendments which he deems it desirable that the Senate should incorporate into the treaty. These amendments are of the nature hitherto mentioned in these dispatches, to wit: It is proposed that the paragraph giving the United States a lien upon the public lands of the Republic as security for its undefined debt shall be stricken out, and that the sum proposed to be paid for the island, $1,500,000, shall be absolutely the entire amount to be paid by this Government. It is also proposed that two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the Dominican Government and one by the United States, to receive this money and apply it to the extinguishment of the Dominican debt in the following order: First, to the payment of foreign Governments who may have claims against the Republic; second, to the payment of individual creditors who may not be citizens of the Republic; third and last, to the extinguishment of the domestic debt. Beyond this payment of $1,500,000 this Government not to be liable in any manner. This would leave the Dominicans at liberty to do as they please with their domestic debt—repudiate it or not—but they express great confidence that this sum will not only enable them to liquidate all their indebtedness, but will leave them a balance of $[illegible]00,000 or $[illegible]00,000 for the expenses of a Territorial Government.

OFFICE-HOLDERS ON THE QUI VIVE.

There are quite a number of prominent New-York office-holders and politicians here, probably brought hither by the impending changes in some of the offices. Among the latest arrivals are Sub-Treasurer FOLGER and Surveyor CORNELL. There seems to be some probability that Mr. CORNELL will succeed Mr. FOLGER as Sub-Treasurer. Who will succeed Mr. CORNELL is a matter of speculation.

RED CLOUD AT OMAHA.

Gen. PARKER, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, received a dispatch yesterday, announcing the arrival of RED CLOUD and his warriors at Omaha. They will reach here on Tuesday next.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill, some people think, will be reported to the House this week. The reasons for their faith are not very apparent. It has transpired that the only thing which the Committee has positively agreed upon is that there shall be one class of bonds, with four per cent. as the rate of interest. Gen. GARFIELD's Currency bill is the special order for Wednesday, but as the Tax bill intervenes, and is likely to occupy the whole week, the currency measure is not likely to be reached.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The receipts for internal revenue for the month of May will exceed $20,000,000, while those from Customs will probably be about $15,000,000. The internal revenue receipts will exceed those for the same month last year by nearly $1,000,000. Commissioner DELANO was engaged yesterday considering the lottery and policy business question, and will render his opinion and ruling in relation thereto in a few days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

A number of members of the House of Representatives say that, with close attention to business, Congress may adjourn on the 11th of July, or four days earlier than the date already fixed for that purpose. But, from present indications, there is more probability of a slight extension than of a curtailment of the time. The general Appropriation bills are in an advanced condition, and can soon be passed. There are on the calendars over 2,000 bills, and many (principally of a private character) are in committee, to be reported. But few of them, however, are of a pressing nature. In any event, much business will be continued to the next session of Congress.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES FOR JUNE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday of the month of June—the first, third and fifth on account of the Sinking Fund, and the second and fourth on account of the Special Fund; also, to purchase two millions of bonds on the first, third and fifth Thursday on account of the Special Fund, and one million on the second and fourth Thursday on account of the Sinking Fund. Aggregate sales of gold, $5,000,000; aggregate purchases of bonds, $8,000,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt will exhibit a decrease in its amount during the month of May at least equal to the decrease during the month of April.

SURGEON FROTHINGHAM'S CASE.

The case of Surgeon WM. FROTHINGHAM (brother of Assistant-Surgeon EDWARD FROTHINGHAM, who was lost in the *Oneida*,) has at last been reviewed. The official reports proved that he was an able and efficient officer and performed his duties gallantly under fire of the enemy, upon the fields of Hanover Court-house, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, and at the second Bull Run battle, and accordingly the following special order has been issued:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 13, 1870.

By direction of the Secretary of War so much of special order No. 289, dated Nov. 22, 1862, as dropped from the rolls Surgeon WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, for absence without leave, is revoked, and he is hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the United States.

By command of GEN. SHERMAN.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

DISPOSING OF AN INSANE INDIAN.

The insane Indian, ME-SHAW-TE-WE-HEN, alias Mitchell, who was in the jail of this city awaiting the legal forms necessary to admit him to the Government Asylum for the Insane, was, on Friday, removed to that institution after the customary examination. He has, however, much improved in health since he arrived here, and by explicit direction of Dr. CADY, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, was made comfortable while in jail.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Collector SMITH have not yet come to a final conclusion with reference to the amount of liability of the New-York Central Railroad as to the tax on dividends. No decision has been made, the case still being under investigation.

THE BELGIAN CABLE.

W. C. BARNEY's memorial to Congress, just printed, with regard to the Belgian cable, says he asks nothing from the Government in the shape of lands, money or subsidy, but merely permission to land the cable on American soil, subject to State jurisdiction, and such rules as Congress may from time to time establish, and likewise that the Government shall regulate the tolls or tariff. He gives the Governments of the United States and of Belgium the free use of the cable thirty minutes in every twenty-four hours. The subject is now pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

Commissioner DELANO's estimate of the amount of receipts from internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are likely to be realized. The receipts up to this date are $155,000,000, and $20,000,000 more will doubtless be received by the expiration of the present month. There seems to be no question that $20,000,000 will be realized next month from the income tax and other sources, making in all the sum total of $175,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

WEST POINT.

Reunion of the Graduates in June—Interesting Sketches.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Of the meetings of the season promising to be especially interesting is that of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Academy, June 17. This Association has just been formed, having for its object, as expressed, "to cherish the memories of our Alma Mater, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates." This Association, as its name indicates, is open to all graduates who desire to unite, and the opportunity has been seized by most in the North, and many in the South, to unite, and the list is constantly increasing.

The first graduate of the Military Academy was JOSEPH G. SWIFT, in 1802. Brig.-Gen. SWIFT gradually advanced in rank until he became Chief Engineer of the United States Army, and, as such, superintended the construction of some of the most important military works of the United States. Resigning, he, as engineer in civil life, was occupied in the construction of railroads and other structures of moment. Gen. SWIFT died July 23, 1865, aged eighty-two. The President of the Association is SYLVANUS THAYER, who graduated in 1808, and is President because he is the oldest living graduate. Brig.-Gen. THAYER, of the Engineer Corps, was placed on the retired list in 1863, for long and faithful service. Gen. THAYER is widely known to the people of the United States who visited West Point from 1817 to 1833, during which period he was Superintendent of the Military Academy. On the fall of the Emperor NAPOLEON, in 1815, and while the allied armies occupied France, Major THAYER was sent by this Government to France and Europe to witness the operations of the allied armies, inspect their troops and the military schools, works and ordnance in Europe. One of the most thorough officers and scholars, urbane in manners, Superintendent THAYER was highly esteemed by the graduates and cadets. For a period of twelve years, there are only a score of graduates living, and of these the "Veteran Observer" of the New-York TIMES, and the assistant editor, for so many years, of the *Gazette*, E. D. MANSFIELD, who graduated in 1819, is among these veterans. In the ranks of ministers, there are many. Most prominent among these is Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and assistant minister of Trinity Church, New-York. Mr. VINTON graduated in 1830; also, ROSWELL PARK, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly President of Racine College, Wisconsin, and since 1863 rector and proprietor of Immanuel Hall Seminary, near Chicago. ROSWELL PARK is a man of remarkable intelligence, graduating in 1831, and standing head of his class. In the scientific world, there is none wider known and none more highly esteemed than ALBERT E. CHURCH, who graduated head in 1828, and who served from that date as assistant Professor, and from November, 1838, to this time as Professor of Mathematics. Prof. CHURCH, from so long employment, has a wider acquaintance with officers of the army and citizens than any other. To most at the collegiate institutions and Professors he is known by his works on mathematics. To the scientific, and especially mathematical world, the most widely known and highly regarded, is CHARLES DAVIES, who graduated in 1815. Mr. DAVIES served as Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy from 1816 to 1837, when he resigned to devote himself to the preparation and publication of his varied works on mathematics, on which subject he is the author of some dozen or more, from primary arithmetic to the highest branches, and whose text-books are and have been known and used throughout the country, in college and school, and at one time exclusively in the common schools of Cincinnati. Prof. DAVIES was Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and Columbia College, New-York.

Almost all the prominent railroads of the country are represented by some graduates. The New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, Michigan, and near all the Southern railroads, have given employment to one or more. At the present, the most prominent of these railroad representatives is GEO. W. CASS, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Mr. CASS graduated in 1832.

For no especial reason, no association has been formed, until this year, of the graduates of West Point, consequently there has been nothing to call them together. Graduates, separated at the close of their education, were scattered throughout the country, and occupied in the army or in civil life, have never met. Miss THACKERAY, in the *Living Age* of May 14, gives a ludicrous description of the changes of a small party who met after a severance of twelve years. How great the changes now to be witnessed by the graduates of the Military Academy after a severance of a half a century! In the class of Mr. MANSFIELD there are only about three living, and the others are veterans, as well as himself, and are all retired as such. The class of Prof. CHURCH is represented, it is believed, by only four living, himself, JEFFERSON DAVIS, CRAFTS J. WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, and one other in Louisiana. Besides the great prominence which the last war has given to so many in their varied employments in the line of their duties in the army, and the interest which will be given to the assemblage of so many, the greatest will be, as the first reunion after a long life, of those who severed from each other in the morning of life and come together again as aged men, at the closing of it, and noting the varied changes in person and position; and which will cause emotion both of joy and sorrow. In a recent letter of JEFFERSON DAVIS to one of his early companions, he truly pictures the sole memories which he has, and writes: "It seems strange that you should be gray; but I trust your years may yet be many in this world, and that to the end of them your heart may be green as when we wore the bullet-buttons. As to our class, I remember what would interest me most—the little book in which you sketched the likenesses of our class neatly, when according to rule, you should have been listening to recitations of the lesson."

The little book referred to, at one time subserved a good purpose. SAM. P. TORRENCE was a member of JEFFERSON DAVIS' class, and a popular man he was—affable and noble. He lost his life in the Black Hawk war of Illinois, in September, 1832. His brother, Judge TORRENCE, of Cincinnati, the father of the Mayor of Cincinnati, had no picture of him, and the sketch of the face of his brother, from this little book, was a source of great joy, just after.

Very many will regret the departure of the venerable Bishop CHARLES P. McILVAINE for Europe, on account of ill health, and to greet whom once more so many expected to rejoice. In 1825, in the prime of life, Mr. McILVAINE was Chaplain and Professor of Ethics at West Point. Under his earnest and eloquent preaching there were brought into the church membership many cadets, and, if not in error, it is believed the only ones evere brought thus into the church, were by him. Quite a number became ministers, one a Bishop (now dead,) and many more received their impressions, which produce fruit in the after years of life. The Bishop, then so young and ardent, is now in the decline of life, looks back to those West Point years of his life, and those whom he then influenced, as the most interesting and pleasant of all his long and useful years.

The recent war has separated friends. It has been thought, considering the positions occupied in the armies, North and South, and the great influence exercised by the graduates, that the present was one of the best and most proper opportunities to extend the hand of fraternity and peace to each other, and thus, in a large measure, bring about that harmony and good-will, in our whole country, so much needed. With their accounts of former days an extensive correspondence is growing up, not only with reference to this meeting, but to open up again and perpetuate good-will. There cannot be a doubt that much can be done for the good of the whole country, and in that view it is to be hoped that each one will take his part. W.

GLENDALE, Ohio.

Brigham Young's Treatment of the Indians.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that a gentleman of that city, curious to know the policy pursued toward the Indians in Utah, wrote to BRIGHAM YOUNG and received the following reply:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 13, 1870.

D. L. Thomas, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR: Your favor of May 9 regarding the Indians in Utah reached me this morning. We have had occasional trouble with the Indians in this Territory, but far less than in the surrounding regions, and even these few difficulties have almost always arisen from the folly of strangers and transients who have interfered with and abused the red men. For ourselves we have found it much cheaper to feed than to fight them. At the same time have realized that eternal vigilance is the price of safety, and have proved it wise to be prepared for them should they come as friend or foe. In keeping temptation out of the way of the Indian and caring more for the preservation of our property than for their removal, we have found another safeguard. The policy we have endeavored to pursue has been to treat them kindly, and strive to raise them up to our standard instead of sinking to theirs.

Yours respectfully, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

POLITICAL EVENTS IN JUNE.

Elections in Oregon and Washington Territory—Meeting of the New-Hampshire Legislature—Various State Conventions.

On Monday, the 6th of June, the people of Oregon are to elect their State officers and Congressman. The latter will be the first member of the next Congress chosen. The candidates of the two parties are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Joel Palmer	L. F. Grover.
Secretary of State	James Elkins	S. F. Chadwick.
Treasurer	Moses Hirsch	L. Fleischner.
State Printer	H. R. Kincaid	— Patterson.
Congressman	Jas. H. Wilson	James H. Slater.

The State officers elected will serve four years, and the Legislature chosen will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. Two years ago the Democrats elected their candidate for Congress by 1,190 majority, and at the Presidential election they had an average majority of about 115. This year the Democrats have in the platform adopted by the State Convention declared themselves to be unequivocally in favor of the repudiation of at least a portion of the national debt, and this, with other things, has encouraged the Republicans, who have made an active canvass and hope to carry the State.

On Monday, June 6, the people of Washington Territory also are to hold an election, to elect a delegate to Congress and to decide whether a Convention shall be called to frame a State Constitution preliminary to an application for admission into the Union. For delegate, the Republicans have renominated Hon. SELUCIUS GARFIELDE. The Democrats have nominated Judge JAMES D. MIX, and some dissatisfied Republicans have placed Mr. MARSHALL BLINN in the field. The San Francisco *Alta California* seems inclined to the belief that there will be an affirmative vote in favor of applying for admission into the Union, and it remarks that this would doubtless stimulate immigration and be of benefit to the entire coast. The population of the Territory, which in 1860 was 11,594, is now estimated by some persons at 40,000, and by others at 60,000.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire will meet for its annual session in Concord on Wednesday, June 1. Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS will be inaugurated as Governor for his second term, and the session will have additional importance from the election of a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN. Mr. CRAGIN is a candidate for re-election, but has several competitors.

On Wednesday, June 1, the Democrats of Ohio are to hold their State Convention in Columbus, to nominate candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Controller of the Treasury, Commissioner of the Public Schools and one member of the Board of Public Works. The Convention, if the State is fully represented, will consist of 537 members. The Radical Temperance State Central Committee has also called a mass Convention to be held in Columbus on the same day, to nominate candidates for the same offices, and to take any other action deemed advisable in aid of the cause of prohibition. All persons in favor of resorting to the ballot to obtain protection for persons and property, through legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale in the State of liquors that contain alcohol, and who indorse the platform of the National Prohibition Party adopted at Chicago, Sept. 2, 1869, are invited to attend, and will be accepted as delegates of the Convention.

A call has been issued in Virginia for a convention of delegates from the several counties to meet in Richmond on Wednesday, June 1, to memorialize the Legislature for such action as will do justice to the debtor class.

Twenty liberal Republicans of West Virginia have called a State Convention, to be held at Point Pleasant June 1, that those of the Republicans who are in favor of the immediate repeal of the proscriptive laws on the statute books of the State, and who favor the enfranchisement of those who are now deprived of the ballot because of their participation in the late rebellion, may determine what shall be their course in the coming campaign. Papers interested in the movement declare that it is called in good faith, that it is gotten up for the purpose of harmonizing the Republican Party of the State, that it is not the intention to nominate a State ticket, and that it will adopt resolutions and submit them to the regular Republican State Convention as a compromise ground. At the same time those papers say that they do not propose to be ignored by the "bitter-enders," and that they will insist upon a broad and liberal platform from the regular Convention. The latter is to be held in Parkersburg, on Wednesday, June 22, and will nominate candidates for Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The call is issued to the white and colored Republicans of the State, and says:

"In a spirit of charity, desiring to close the controversies of the past, our party has already removed many disabilities imposed in a time of public peril, as measures then just and necessary, upon persons engaged in rebellion. In the same spirit, and to the same end, it has, through its majority in our Legislature, signified its purpose to relieve the same class from the political disabilities yet resting on them, as rapidly as the Constitution of the State will permit.

"It cannot be doubted that many who have not heretofore acted with the Republican Party now acquiesce in the results of its policy, and realize that the public welfare will not be promoted by further attempts to reopen settled issues, as proposed by the Democracy. There is no reason why such persons should not be in practical and harmonious co-operation with the Republican Party; and all such therefore as in good faith abide the decisions of the war, desire to see the complete extinguishment of political inequalities and the restoration of an era of charity and good feeling, and are willing to co-operate with the Republican Party to effect these ends, are cordially invited to representation in the Convention to be held under this call."

The West Virginia Democratic State Convention is to be held at Charleston, Kanawha County, the new capital, on Wednesday, June 8. The call for that says that the effect of the proscriptive system, in driving large numbers of useful citizens from West Virginia, and in preventing immigration from other States, renders the speedy abolition of that system necessary to the public good; and it invites all liberal-minded men, whether Democratic, Conservative or Republican, who desire to promote the welfare of the State and vindicate the rights of her citizens, by appropriate legislation, to unite in the selection of delegates. A call has also been issued by certain "liberal Republicans and Democrats, representing nearly all the religious views, as well as those who make no profession," in West Virginia, for a State Temperance and Woman Suffrage Convention in Grafton, on Thursday, June 23. The signers of the call say that they "believe that the General and State Governments have accomplished nearly all that was designed and desired in the first place, and that only universal female suffrage remains to be secured; now that slavery is abolished, and all men are guaranteed equal civil, political and ecclesiastical rights; and that the manufacturing, sale and use of spirituous and malt liquors and greater hindrances of civilization and good government than slavery, secession, war and anarchy." This call was issued a long time ago, and we have seen no allusion to it since in the Press of the State.

The Constitutional Convention in Vermont, the members of which were elected on the second Tuesday of May, will assemble in the State House at Montpelier, on Wednesday, June 8, to adopt or reject the six amendments to the State Constitution, which were proposed by the late Council of Censors. The Republicans of the Green Mountain State will hold their Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, in Burlington, on Wednesday, June 22.

On Thursday, June 16, the State canvassers are to meet in Albany, and declare the result of the election for Judges of the Court of Appeals, held in this State on Tuesday, May 17.

On Thursday, June 9, the Republicans of Delaware are to hold their State Convention in Dover. It will nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman, and through the effects of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, it is not improbable that these candidates will be elected in August.

The Maine Republican State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, is to be held in Augusta on Wednesday, June 15. Two days later the radical temperance men in the State are to hold a convention in Auburn. Should the Republican candidate for Governor prove satisfactory to them as a prohibitory man, they will indorse his nomination; but should they deem him not "sound," they will nominate a candidate of their own. The Democrats are to hold their Convention in Portland on Tuesday, June 28, and invite "the thousands of citizens of Maine, not now identified with the Democratic organization, who, while they openly reprobate the extravagance and corruption of the dominant party, yet heartily approve the reforms demanded, and the prominent measures advocated—especially that of *free trade*—by the Democratic Party, to participate in the deliberations and action of the State Convention."

On Wednesday, June 15, the South Carolina State Convention in furtherance of retrenchment and reform is to meet in Columbia, and it is expected that nearly all the counties of the State will be represented. The Convention is avowedly in opposition to the present State administration; the call is addressed to all citizens, regardless of color, class or party, and it is declared that the object is to secure to South Carolina an able, honest and economical Government, which shall maintain the rights of labor, encourage the influx of capital, and represent, with fidelity and justice, all classes of the people. The resolutions adopted by the Press Conference are the general basis upon which the Convention meets. Those resolutions are an acceptance of the political situation and an acknowledgment of the civil and political equality of all the citizens of the State.

The Alabama Republican State Convention, which was originally called to meet in Selma on Tuesday, June 28, has been postponed to Tuesday, Aug. 30, in accordance with the desire of the Republicans of the State as everywhere manifested.

Conventions are to be held during the month in various localities to nominate candidates for Congress.

EVANGELIZING MEXICO.

The Progress of the Work—Lecture by Major J. H. Brown.

Major J. H. BROWN, a native of the United States, and for a number of years a resident of the City of Mexico, delivered an address on religious affairs in Mexico at the Second-street M. E. Church last evening after the sermon. He dwelt on the political history of the country, and upon the wealth and power of the Catholic Church there. For three hundred years, he said, the Government of Spain, and a Catholic priesthood from abroad had kept down the people of Mexico in their intellectual development. The people had been excluded from intercourse with other nations up to 1804, when HUMBOLDT was the first foreigner who was allowed by the Spanish Government to travel in that country. The Catholic priests, not caring for the general instruction of the people, had filled the country with magnificent churches. They became immensely rich, even wealthier than the Government, and all powerful, while the people were living in ignorance and superstition. The Catholic Church in Mexico was doing a money-making business. After the Spanish yoke had been thrown off by the people in 1821, it was a difficult thing for the principles of free government to prosper in Mexico, on account of the religious superstition under which the people had grown up. In 1828 the line between the party of Individual Freedom and the Church Party was drawn, and since that time every revolution in Mexico had been the outflow of the villainy of the priests for the maintenance of their power over the multitudes. In 1832 the Republican Party came into power in Mexico. In 1834 the Church Party wanted a European Prince as Emperor. In 1857 a compromise was made between the Republican and Church Parties, which was followed by a two years bloody war. In 1859 and 1860 the present Constitution was adopted. Then MAXIMILIAN came, and ruled the country for five years. He observed a kind of religious toleration. The Republican Party has been in power now three years. The speaker dwelt on the spirit of Protestantism in Mexico. In 1826 the first American minister had come there, distributing Bibles. A religious reformation has been going on in Mexico under the influence of the Bible during the last forty years. Very successful in converting people to Protestantism had been the late AGUILAR, and were at present Miss RANKIN, an American lady missionary at Monterey, and Rev. H. C. RILEY, an American minister at the City of Mexico. The Mexicans converted to Protestantism were a truly religious people. There were fifty Protestant congregations established now in the different parts of Mexico, and the prospects of evangelizing that country by the aid of the Press and by the establishment of schools, were very favorable. More Protestant missionaries would be of great service in Mexico.

After the address, Rev. Dr. BUTLER, who conducted the services, made an appeal on behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and then a collection was taken up.

Gen. Cary Visits the Imprisoned Fenians in England.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 28.

We are permitted to print the following letter, received yesterday by a gentleman of this city, from Gen. CARY, who is now in London:

LONDON, May 14, 1870.

Our stay in Europe has been prolonged beyond what we expected. After a delightful tour through France, Italy and Switzerland, we are again for a few days in this great city.

Through the kindness of Minister MOTLEY I obtained permission from the Home Secretary to visit our fellow-townsman, Gen. HALPIN, in Portland Prison. I appropriated a day to this purpose, and spent some time with the General in his dismal dwelling. I found him in good health, and very glad to see me. He inquired anxiously after his many friends in Cincinnati. He complains very bitterly of the manner in which he has been treated by the British Government in his arrest, trial, conviction, sentence and imprisonment. He is equally severe in his strictures upon the authorities at Washington for their indifference and neglect. On intimating that I had access to the proper officers of the Crown, and could possibly secure his release, he said with emphasis (showing that his brave spirit is not subdued) that he did not wish his friends to ask for mercy—that he would rather die and rot in prison than to be the mere subject of Executive clemency. He demanded justice, and thinks that his adopted country owes it to him, as well as itself, to interpose in his behalf. I have had several interviews with our Legation in reference to his case and that of SHORE, alias Condin, another Cincinnatian, who is in durance vile, sentenced for life. On account of his excellent father, I intend, if possible, to visit CONDIN in Chatham Prison before I return. Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, has expressed to several members of Parliament a willingness to see me and a desire to hear anything I may have to present in behalf of either HALPIN or CONDIN.

We expect to reach New-York about the 4th of July. In haste, yours, &c.,

S. F. CARY.

That Mysterious Murder in Oswego.

From the Syracuse Journal, May 27.

We have it from pretty reliable authority that the recent startling announcement of a horrible murder in Oswego is a hoax. The affair is nothing more or less than a "put-up job" on the Police force of that city. From our informant we learn that certain obnoxious persons connected with the old Police force gave offense by desiring to be appointed under the new régime, and this "job" was arranged with an idea to ridicule such persons. A cat furnished the blood, and a pretended correspondence dropped at the scene of the murder, led zealous officials to make a "mountain out of a mole-hill."

Affray in Wooster-Street.

Last evening, GEORGE MORGAN, of No. 10 Delancey-street, got into an altercation in the house of prostitution No. [illegible] Wooster-street, and was stabbed in the right side and hand, and had his watch stolen. The Police took all the inmates, seven in number, into custody. The wounded man, who could not identify his assailant, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT. A Record of Travel Across the Plains and in Oregon. With an Examination of the Mormon Principle. By Fitz Hugh Ludlow. With Illustrations. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1870.

We rejoice to see a book of American travel of which we can speak in terms of almost unqualified praise. Mr. Ludlow, while careful and deliberate as to the facts which in such a work are of chief consequence, has not been regardless of the graces of style or of the advantages to be gained through them in the way of influence and circulation. This book is, therefore, not only useful, but is thoroughly interesting. We have read many descriptions of the Yosemite Valley, and when it is said that we have found Mr. Ludlow's as fresh and entertaining as if the subject and locality were altogether novel to us, the reader will understand the sort of merit for which this author deserves credit. In order to get his whole work into a single volume, Mr. Ludlow has thrown some attractive chapters about the Mormons into an appendix, which is a pity, since it is certain that in this form they will receive less attention than if embodied in the context. Mr. Ludlow thinks the strange faith of the dwellers by Salt Lake will die out with their chieftain and prophet. For the powers of this remarkable man he has great admiration as may be seen, among many others, from the following passage:

"The strength of Mormonism is this: Mormonism is a one-man power. Mormonism is Brigham Young. The people are generally collected from the lowest, the most credulous, the most unthinking stratum of Europe. And Brigham Young is one of the most remarkable men of any age, of any country. Next to Louis Napoleon, he possesses the vastest executive ability, the highest talent for government which this century has seen; and when I consider the disadvantages under which he has labored—his lack of a great name, like the elder Bonaparte's, behind him, to give his very mistakes prestige; his deficiency in education, beyond the meager help which he might receive from a common school in the early settlement of Western New-York; his being obliged to associate all his life with the gross, the ignorant and the superstitious—I do not know why I should make a reservation when I speak of him superlatively in the French Emperor's favor. Perhaps the best expression for the difference between the two would be to say that he is Louis Napoleon plus a heart and intense moral convictions. There are some circumstances under which the addition must be a despotic ruler's weakness; but then, again, there are other cases—and in Utah, among that wild, fiercely mobile nation of fanatics, these are not a few—where it is a positive advantage."

From Mr. Ludlow's convictions the *laissez faire* policy is readily deduced. We regret that space will not allow our quoting freely from pages which, whether they treat of the plain or the mountain, of cities or mining camps, of the marvels of nature or the swift products of the enterprise of man, are always graphic, cultivated and absorbing. The occasional picturesqueness of his manner gives great zest to Mr. Ludlow's book, and for this, among many other excellent qualities, he will be indebted for what we are confident will prove an abundant measure of success.

HAMMER AND ANVIL. A Novel. By Friedrich Spielhagen. From the German by William Hand Browne. Author's Edition. New-York: Leypoldt & Holt. 1870.

We can imagine no better corrective to the sickly sentimentalism which pervades so much of the fiction of the age than an infusion of such books as the novels of Spielhagen. Their feeling is of that robust kind which quickens the sympathies without enervating them; their humor is playful and kindly like the strong and deep natures from which it is drawn, and their satire is never directed against anything save what is false and ignoble. *Hammer and Anvil*, the latest translated of the series, is no exception to its predecessors in the exhibition it affords of the sterling qualities of the author. The hero is one of those tall and muscular types of manly beauty, such as Charles Kingsley and the author of *Adam Bede* love to paint. He gets impressed upon his mind at an early stage of his life the saying of Goethe, that mankind either stand in the position of the hammer which strikes, or the anvil which receives the blows, and his generous, unselfish nature most commonly leads him into the position of the latter. The author probably intended to convey the lesson that this simile presented but half of the truth, and that life was really a process of welding more or less successful, according to the temper of the material which came between hammer and anvil. At all events, he depicts with much native truth and freshness the development of a confiding and manly nature, under circumstances which are sufficiently exceptional and romantic to give the story unflagging interest. There is a marked individuality about the various characters which shows the hand of a master. That a modern novelist should be able in a single story to impart so vivid a conception of a score of different persons as to enable us on laying down the book to recall their distinctive traits and to feel that we had really added to our stock of acquaintances, is a feat sufficiently remarkable to deserve notice. Spielhagen seldom loses an opportunity of drawing picturesque contrasts from the opposition of the old and the new. In the present volume he has made effective use of this resource in bringing together around a German port on the Baltic during the second decade of the present century an assemblage of characters in whom feudal pride, organized smuggling and commercial scheming are strangely blended and contrasted. The sphere of action is not very extensive, nor are any of the incidents wrought up to the modern sensational standard, but we venture to say that every intelligent reader will lay down the book with a feeling of greater satisfaction than he would a production of Miss Braddon or of Wilkie Collins. It is proper to remark that the translation has been admirably performed. Mr. Browne has succeeded in reproducing the idiomatic vigor of his author so faithfully that the English reader will not find in the book anything of that harsh or stilted character which makes the reading of a merely mechanical translation so disagreeable a task.

ONLY A GIRL; OR, A PHYSICIAN FOR THE SOUL. A Romance from the German of Wilhelmine von Hillern. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is a powerfully-written novel of the German school, minute in its details, and to be praised rather for the careful delineation of character than for anything unusual or startling in its plot. The principal figure has the misfortune to be a girl, instead of the boy whom her father desired. The father is a brutal, avaricious and cruel man, who, after torturing his wife till death releases her, vents his unreasonable spite upon his unhappy child. He is stricken with partial paralysis, and his business is intrusted to a brother, who is a man of fine talents, but destitute of moral principle. Before the death of the father he is induced to make a will in favor of his daughter, which will her uncle prevents by fraud, from execution. He nevertheless provides for the orphan, educates her in the best style, developing so far as possible every masculine tendency, and repressing everything womanly in his niece. The true woman in her nature does, however, assert itself in an affection for a noble young man who, through a variety of trials, discouragements and difficulties, at length exposes the frauds of the false uncle, wins his bride, and converts her from her rationalistic and humanitarian theories into a true-hearted, loving woman, contented and happy in the lot and sphere in which she is placed by God. As a satire upon the extreme views of the advocates of "woman's rights," the book is cleverly conceived, and its delineations of character are well done. The scenes and language are somewhat too Continental to be enjoyed by Americans, but many readers will find both entertainment and suggestions for thought in its perusal.

THE LIFE OF BISMARCK. By J. G. L. Hesekiel. Translated and edited by Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1870.

The present volume is intended to supply our lack of information touching the private and political history of the great Chancellor of the North German Confederation. It cannot be said that this purpose has been by any means adequately fulfilled, and the book forms, at best, a partial contribution to assist us in understanding the development of a highly original and remarkable character. The German work, (*Das Buch des Grafen Bismarck*,) of which the present is a translation, was thoroughly canvassed at the time of its appearance, and its position as a merely popular and ephemeral treatise was pretty conclusively settled. It was chiefly notable as having formed the text of a very uninteresting estimate of the personal character of Bismarck, in the Edinburgh *Review* of October last, by an able and well-informed writer.

The most valuable parts of the book, some of whose worst faults of introductory verbosity have been eliminated by the translator, are the scraps of original correspondence. We completely fail to form anything like a living ideal of the Prussian statesman from the indiscriminate laudation which pervades the style of the original biographer. But in the private correspondence, limited in extent and interest as it is, which has been placed at the disposal of Herr Hesekiel, we do catch frequent glimpses of a tangible and recognizable man. Here, for instance, are a few touches of characteristic humor selected at random from the scattered memorials of twenty years with which we are presented. In 1844, when in his twenty-ninth year, Bismarck writes to his married sister concerning the paternal fondness for sport thus: "We go out in the pouring rain or at six degrees of frost, accompanied by Ihle, Bellin and Charles, surround an old bush in a sportsmanlike way, silent as the grave, as the wind blows through the cover, where we are fully convinced—even perhaps my father—that the only game consists of a few old women gathering faggots, and no other living thing. Then Ihle, Charles and a couple of hounds, making the strangest and most prodigious noise, particularly Ihle, burst into the thicket, my father standing perfectly stock still, with his rifle, just as if he fully expected some beast, until Ihle comes out shouting, 'Ha! la! la! pugs! hey! hey!' in the queerest shrieks. Then my father asks me, in the coolest manner, if I have not seen something, and I reply, with a most natural air of astonishment, Nothing in the world. Then growling at the rain, we start for another bush, where Ihle is sure we shall find and play the same farce over again." Of the same date is a description of the *table-d'hôte* at a little watering-place: "Opposite sits the old minister—one of those beings we only behold in dreams when we are somnolently ill; a fat frog without legs, who opens his mouth before every morsel like a carpet-bag, right up to his shoulders, so that I am obliged to hold on to the table for giddiness. My other neighbor is a Russian officer; a good fellow, built like a boot-jack, with a long slender body and short crooked legs." A year later we have this sample of melancholy mirth: "It is only with great difficulty that I withstand my desire to fill a whole letter with agricultural complaints about night-frosts, sick cattle, bad rape and bad roads, dead lambs, hungry sheep, scarcity of straw, fodder, money, potatoes and manure; in addition to that, John, outside, is, as continually as badly, whistling a wretched schottische, and I have not the cruelty to forbid him, as music may perhaps soothe his despair in love. The ideal of his dreams, at her parents' desire, has lately refused him and married a frame-maker. Just my case, except the frame-maker, who is rasping away in the bosom of the future. I *must*, the devil take me! get married, I can again see plainly; since my father's departure, I feel lonely and forsaken, and this mild, damp weather makes me melancholy and longingly prone to love. I cannot help it, in the end I must marry ——; everybody will have it so, and nothing seems more natural, as we have both remained behind. She is somewhat cold to me, but that is the way with them all; it is pretty not to be able to change one's affections like one's shirt, however seldom the last event may occur." How well he saw through the consequential fussiness of German diplomacy, may be gathered from the following, written from Frankfort in 1851: "The people here worry themselves about the merest trifles; and these diplomatists, with their important nothings, already appear more ridiculous to me than a Deputy of the Second Chamber in his full-blown dignity." "I never doubted that they all made soup with water; but such a simple thin water-gruel, in which you can't see a globule of fat, astonishes me! Send me Justice X., or Herr von Arnim, hither from the toll-gate, when they are washed and combed, and I will lord it in diplomacy with them. I am making enormous progress in the art of saying nothing in a great many words." "Nobody, not even the most malicious skeptic of a democrat, believes what quackery and self-importance there is in this diplomatizing." A genuine love of nature, too, and a fine eye for the picturesque, as well as for the droll and humorous, are exhibited in these scraps of correspondence. Not destitute of sentiment, either, is this man of strong and stern will, although he has been charged with making his fellow-beings mere pawns on the chess-board of politics. In his early days he risked his life to save that of a servant, and has ever since carried the "safety medal" he won by that act most prominent among his decorations. A letter to his wife, written from Hungary in 1852, concludes thus: "May angels watch over thee—a bearskin-capped grenadier does so with me—I can see six inches of his bayonet at a couple of arms' length from me above the window-sill, and the reflection of a foot. He stands on the terrace of the Danube, and is probably thinking of his Nanny." During the complication pending the settlement of the Luxembourg question, in 1867, he said: "Whoever has once looked into the breaking eye of a dying warrior, on the battle-field, will pause ere he begins a war."

The political tenets of Bismarck were, from the beginning of his career, eminently conservative. Attachment to the Crown is with him a species of passion. "The Prussian Crown," he says, "must not be forced into the powerless condition of the English Crown, which appears more like an elegant ornament at the apex of the edifice of the State. In ours I recognize the supporting pillar." Though of late years he has professed the maxim "the more liberal the Government has proved itself the stronger it will be," yet at the conflict with the Chamber he always judged it his duty to remain by the King. His attachment to the principle of a State Church has been equally intense, and of his political creed generally it may be said to have been that of a man who had inherited strong aristocratic prepossessions, and who was too outspoken and earnest ever to conceal them.

The book affords but a very partial insight into the moving springs of the drama of 1866; indeed, it would have been somewhat unreasonable to expect it to do more. Much light has been lately thrown from other sources on the preliminaries of Sadowa, and the history of the unification of Germany is after all but half acted out, and is not yet the exclusive property of history.

Not much can be said in praise of the work of the translator. The original is hastily and carelessly written, and on the principle that a stream cannot rise higher than its source, the English version has few merits of style to recommend it. A few solecisms of a more than usually evident sort have crept in, which, in the American edition at least, might have been expunged. A similar process might advantageously be applied to a number of the illustrations which are in many cases singularly bad and inappropriate. Otherwise, the volume is well got up, and, being for the present the only available authority on the subject of which it treats, is likely to be popular.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH PRIMITIVE CHURCH, together with the Life of St. Patrick and His Confession in Latin, with a parallel translation. By Daniel De Vinne. New-York: Francis Hart & Co.

To all Irishmen, and to all who have to do with Irishmen, this ought to be an attractive work. The life of Ireland's patron saint is given with a minuteness and care which must have required painstaking investigation and profound study of authorities. It appears from the volume that Patrick was not a Romish priest at all, and that there was no Papal legate in Ireland till seven hundred years after his time. The whole work of Mr. De Vinne is of value to ecclesiastical history; it is written in a clear and vigorous style, with ample citation of authorities and frequent notes. The late Dr. McClintock, Bishops Thomson and Simpson, and others who have read the book, commend it earnestly to ministers and students, and we can add to such recommendations our opinion that it is a volume which any lover of history will find pleasure and profit in reading.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY. Vol. IV., No. 2. Edited and published by Wm. T. Harris, St. Louis, Mo. New-York: John Wiley & Sons, and Charles Scribner & Co.

In this number of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* are continued the celebrated *Meditations* of Descartes, translated by Mr. Walker, and the *Science of Rights, Morals and Religion*, from Hegel's *Propædeutics*, translated by Mr. Harris. Concerning the *Meditations of Descartes*, we remark that that published in the present number, the *Third Meditation*, is the famous one wherein Descartes attempts to establish a theoretical proof of the existence of God. It is scarcely necessary to add that this proof has been, in the estimation of his disciples, completely refuted by Kant, in his *Critic of Pure Reason*, who shows that Descartes' proof—"I *can* think God, hence he must exist"—rests on the fallacy of applying the empirical category of existence to the non-empirical conception of God, which rests altogether on Kantian principles, and holds, with Mr. R. Lewes and others, that the so-called metaphysical problems are beyond the reach of dispute, and that hence it is labor lost to discuss them at all.

—Hegel's *Outlines of the Science of Rights, Morals and Religion* is valuable in so far as to the thorough student it does give the outlines of those sciences, as Hegel has elaborated them; but the work is unsatisfactory in so far as all those sciences, being particular ones, cannot well be outlined but must be represented, if at all, in their details. Hegel, in the manner of all European philosophers on rights and morals—excepting Kant and Fichte—constantly mixes up the conceptions of *rights* and *ethics*; and will, therefore, prove rather unpalatable to Americans brought up under the old doctrines of our Republic, whilst those who hold to the modern European conception of the State, (which has now also taken root here,) as an institution established to make men moral or ethical, will find much that is congenial in Hegel's views. Rosenkranz's criticism of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre*, translated by Mr. Thos. Davidson, is rather a weak review of a very weak work. The original essays in this number are three by Mr. Harris; one on "Book-classification;" a second fragment, entitled "Philosophemes," and a third on the "Immortality of the Soul." The first one strikes us as the most valuable, and has evidently been composed with great care. Being connected with the St. Louis Public School Library, Mr. Harris has had ample occasion to supplement his theoretical views by practical experience. The "Philosophemes" are rather immature, and might well have been dispensed with. The article on the "Immortality of the Soul" is divided into three parts, the first one aiming to establish immortality through the conception of substance, and the second one to establish it through the conception of personality. Both of these views have been fully refuted, after his own fashion, by Kant, in his *Critic*, above mentioned, as paralogisms of reason. Mr. Harris' third proof is founded on another fallacy of reason, as declared by Kant, whose labors in this direction seem, indeed, whatever their intrinsic value, too much ignored by the *Journal*. The other original article in this number is a short one by Mr. A. E. Kroeger, on the "Settlement for all Possible Philosophical Disputes."

—Although the time is hardly deemed by the experienced a favorable one for embarking in ordinary business enterprises the projectors of newspapers do not seem to be dismayed by it. Besides the new daily, the *Standard*, which is making its way with tact and industry, we observe a new business weekly, the *American Merchant*, which has just made its *début* under circumstances that promise usefulness and permanence. An undertaking of a different sort is the forthcoming hebdomadal *At Home and Abroad* which is to be devoted to fiction and light literature, and which is announced to appear with the first week in June. Whether there be a niche for another venture of this sort or not *At Home and Abroad* will no doubt be energetically conducted and will, we doubt not, better deserve success than some of the periodicals that have been worked into an established position.

Books Received.

—Sheldon & Co., New-York, 1870. *Feathers for Arrows; or, Illustrations from My Note-Book.* By C. H. Spurgeon.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1870. *A Treatise on Elementary Geometry.* By William Chauvenet, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Washington University.

—The American News Company, New-York, 1870. *Morford's (late Appleton's) Short-Trip Guide to Europe.* (1870.) Principally devoted to England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy. By Henry Morford, author of *Over Seas*, &c.

—Horace B. Fuller, Boston, 1870. *Driven to Sea; or, the Adventures of Norrie Seton.* By Mrs. George Cupples.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Lifting the Veil.*

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *The American System of Government.* By Ezra C. Seaman, counselor at law, and author of *Essays on the Progress of Nations.*

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *The History of Rome.* By Theodore Mommsen. Translated by Rev. William P. Dickson, D.D. Vol. III.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Ancient Law*: its connection with the early history of society and its relation to modern ideas. By Henry Sumner Maine, member of the Supreme Council of India, &c.

—Harper & Brothers, New-York, 1870. *Christianity and Greek Philosophy.* By B. F. Cocker, D.D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan.

—Catholic Publication Society, New-York, 1870. *The Invitation Heeded*: Reasons for a return to Catholic unity. By James Kent Stone, late President of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

—Carleton, New-York, 1870. *Robert Greathouse.* An American Novel. By John Franklin Swift, author of "Going to Jericho," &c.

—Carleton, New-York, 1870. *Guilty or Not Guilty.* The True Story of Manhattan Well.

—Carleton, New-York, 1870. *Honor Bright.* A Romance. By the author of "Malbrook."

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Elocution; The Sources and Elements of its Power.* By J. H. McIlvaine, Professor of Belles-lettres in Princeton College.

—Charles Scribner & Co., New-York, 1870. *Wonders of Architecture.* Translated from the French of M. Lefevre. To which is added a chapter of English architecture. By R. Donald.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eliza Becker Smith, Late of Cincinnati.

The several communities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and Cincinnati, and many people elsewhere at home and abroad, will be deeply pained to learn of the recent death of the above highly-esteemed lady. The sad event transpired at her residence, at Torresdale, near Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 22d ult., and was the result of an accidental fall. Mrs. Smith was born in Boston, Oct. 7, 1800. She was third of six children—one son and five daughters—of Mr. William Walter, deceased, Boston, 1814—a prominent East India merchant of that city, whose family, originally from Lancashire, England, came to the American colonies prior to 1670, and was distinguished in the ecclesiastical history of New-England. She married early to Capt. George Smith, formerly a well-known ship-master and owner of Boston. He was a gentleman of great intelligence and possessed the most sterling qualities. He was of German descent, and to him, by right of entail, descended, and was once tendered, the title and muniments of a Barony of the *ancien régime*, which he patriotically rejected. Soon after marriage with Miss Walter he abandoned his profession, and with his family increased by a son—now living, and who achieved considerable distinction as an officer of the third highest rank in the Federal army during the late war—retired with a fair competence to Cincinnati, where he continued to dwell until the day of his death, a period of nearly forty years—himself an example to all of the highest integrity, a "gentleman of the olden time;" his beloved and honored wife brightly adorning the most refined circles of the Queen City of the West.

At Cincinnati six children, two sons and four daughters, were added to the family. Two of the latter died early. The eldest of the former, Mr. Walter G. Smith, (deceased, Cincinnati, 1866,) will be pleasantly remembered by the old residents and visitors of the Pacific coast as the worthy purser of the old steam-ship *Cortes*, or later as the efficient principal disbursing officer of the Accessory Transit Company. The other son, Charles W. G. Smith, (deceased, New-York, 1861, aged twenty,) was becoming rapidly distinguished as a classical and law scholar; was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and at the time of his death was acting as Assistant Treasurer of the New-York Union Defense Committee. Of the surviving daughters, the eldest, who strikingly in manner and disposition resembles her late gifted parent, is the wife of a well-known member of the United States Bar of Washington, D. C., and the other is a young lady of rare accomplishments and excellence, who was residing with her mother at the time of her sudden demise.

For many years after the death of her husband Mrs. Smith, as her family became separated, passed much of her time in the East, but finally, as her declining years forbade much activity, she made her permanent domicil at Torresdale, a beautiful spot on the banks of the Delaware, near Philadelphia, where her remains now repose. Though born, reared and educated in a section of our country which has ever been noted for its high grade of intellect and mental achievements, the accomplishments of Mrs. Smith were remarkable and prominent. She had a mind of no common order. No one could approach her presence without experiencing that she was of superior intelligence, and withal, modest—most womanly and unconscious of her worth. Attracted by these unusual traits, the intelligent and the refined gladly sought her society, and she was in frequent correspondence with many of the leading writers and statesmen of the day, who hesitated not to seek, gratefully accept and to profit by her counselings. This high estimation and popular regard never waned, but continued even when advancing years and the cares of maternity and domestic routine bade her withdraw from more active participation in social affairs. Even in her early youth she exhibited a generally remarked aptitude for knowledge and the acquisition of all that was refined and useful among the accomplishments of her sex. These traits were judiciously strengthened, improved and ripened by careful cultivation, under the best masters. Possessing, together with her education, exquisite beauty of person, and an easy, charming grace of manner, combined and harmonized with high, select breeding, and strong common sense, she is described by those who knew her "from youth to age," to have been the perfection of womanhood. And it is no less remarkable that though "three score years and ten" mark the number of her days, her hair was scarce silvered, and she retained all her faculties in almost youthful freshness and vigor in spite of age and of many harrowing trials and poignant griefs.

The Case of Commander Upshur—Secretary Robeson's Reprimand.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following are the comments made by Secretary Robeson on the case of Commander Upshur, of the navy, who was recently sentenced by a court-martial to be reprimanded for purchasing a cadetship for his son:

"This is a case of extraordinary and unprecedented character. The facts set forth in the charge and specifications were first discovered and disclosed by a Congressional investigation. The investigation and discovery of similar transactions between other parties led to the expulsion of one member of Congress, the resignation of others, and the passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives requesting the Secretary of the Navy to convene a court-martial for the trial of Commander Upshur for 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' In compliance with that request this court was convened, and Commander Upshur has been tried. The case is, therefore, quite unexampled in its origin. It is equally so in the character of the accusation prepared. The purchase and sale of appointments and commissions are familiar transactions in the army and navy of other countries, but are unknown to our military or naval service. Here every military and naval nomination, appointment, or commission should be made and conferred as a reward of merit, or as a means of advancing the public interests by opening an honorable career to pure and honorable men.

The Navy Department would not represent faithfully the tone and spirit of the navy were it less prompt than the House of Representatives to inquire into every charge of venality and corruption, or less certain when discovered to inflict the prescribed punishment upon the offender.

The Secretary of the Navy, therefore, as requested by the House of Representatives, convened a Court for the trial of Commander Upshur. A Court composed of intelligent and distinguished officers, all of whom were senior in rank to the accused, and having produced before that Court all presumable proof in support of the charge and specifications, is now called upon to revise its proceedings, finding and sentence.

After careful examination and consideration of the facts and law, the Secretary has determined to approve the proceedings and finding of the Court, and to carry its sentence into execution.

The Court has stricken out of the specifications, as 'not proved,' all the allegations of corrupt intent on the part of the accused. Commander Upshur is, therefore, to be considered as not guilty of any such intention. His guilt, as found by the Court, consists in the payment of money intended as the consideration for services rendered in procuring the appointment of his son to the Naval Academy. This the Court, composed of his brother officers, consider 'conduct unbecoming an officer.' They so declare by their findings, and the Secretary of the Navy concurs in the opinion. Appointments to the service may not properly be obtained by such means, and the navy at least must neither be nor seem to be in any way connected with the employment of them.

It is of the utmost importance to the character and efficiency of any military service that its tone should be maintained at the highest standard of personal and professional honor, and particularly that it should be invariably regarded and treated by all connected with it as entirely above and disconnected from mercenary influences of any kind. The use of such influence under any circumstances of inducement by a naval officer to procure an appointment to the Naval Academy is calculated to lower the tone of the service, when it should be highest and purest, and countenance or excuse of such action by his brother officers or by the department would bring the navy into deserved discredit. It is hoped that the expression of these views by the Court to the department will serve to illustrate the true character of such conduct, and be sufficient to prevent any future resort to purchased services to obtain either nominations, appointments or privileges in the service.

This order will be taken as the reprimand provided by the sentence of the Court, and will be read at the various Navy-yards and stations, and on board of all ships-of-war in commission.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

CURRENT NOTES.

Somebody in this City, last week, sent $1,000 to the Indians conscience fund.

The income returns in the Fifteenth District, in this State, this year, amount to $239,671; last year, $297,698.

Hon. David Heaton has been unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of North Carolina.

The Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the West and South will hold its third Exposition in Chicago on Aug. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The St. Paul *Press* comes to the defense of Riel, denying that he is ever under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree.

Mr. W. V. Spencer, the Boston publisher, died on Thursday last, of paralysis of the lungs. He was about fifty years of age.

An Ohio man complains that his wife has run off with "a kind of redish molatter," and he wants them arrested.

A Texas Historical Society was organized by some of those present at the recent State Fair in Houston.

Some leading citizens of New-Hampshire are organizing a society for the relief and aid of those liberated from penal institutions in that State.

The tax on whisky collected in the Second District of Ohio in April was $67,376. In April of last year the amount collected was only $180,171.

The good people of Piksville, Pike County, Ind., having suffered from incendiarism, theft and ruffianism until their patience is worn out, have organized a Vigilance Committee.

A gentleman in Ohio, who twenty-five years ago settled with his creditors for ten per cent., has just paid them all in full, with interest.

It is related of an amateur farmer in Connecticut that, being told it was time to "brush his peas," he procured a broom, and toward night was hard at work "wiping the dust off."

We learn from a Boston paper that an active pressure always carries the day against a passive general reluctance, and that consequently that fence on The Common has been removed.

Virginia fears it will not be able to pay the interest on its public debt before the 1st of January, 1871, and will not be surprised if it can not before July 1.

A Montreal paper says that its chief disagreement with the present Canadian Government is that it is apparently willing to sacrifice principle and justice to a desire for a great united confederacy of Provinces.

A Baltimore lady attempted to pour some kerosene oil from one jug to another on Wednesday evening, and now has no jugs, and is busily occupied in attending to her burned face and hands.

There was a remarkable family gathering in Toronto on the Queen's birthday—seventeen brothers and several sisters (number not mentioned.) Their grandfather and grandmother were present, the latter aged 100.

The grandson of a deceased British Colonel of volunteers, exhibited to the Police Magistrate in Montreal, a day or two ago, what he said were the regimental colors under which the Seventy-ninth Highlanders fought at Bunker Hill.

The special election of Congressman in the First District of South Carolina occurs to-morrow, and Washington is startled by a rumor that Whittemore threatens, if re-elected, to wage war upon some who were prominent in the attacks on him. He has asserted on the stump that others were as bad as he.

Col. John S. Mosby has been very much surprised on learning that he was on the Canadian border all last week, organizing Fenian cavalry. Until he read the telegrams, he was laboring under the impression that he was quietly attending to his law business in Warrenton, Va.

Dr. Samuel Bard has issued the prospectus of his new paper, the *True Georgian*, to establish which at Atlanta he resigned the office of Governor of Idaho. He will urge universal amnesty, and probably will not be very loath to criticise the acts of Gov. Bullock. The first number of the paper is to be issued on the 1st of July, and it will be published daily.

A member of the Massachusetts Finance Committee says, two of his colleagues have "had a hard struggle between duty and conscience, but duty finally triumphed;" and the Boston *Advertiser* remarks that the member's fears that they might stray from the path of virtue to the path of rectitude are probably allayed.

A Savannah jury brought in a sealed verdict a few days ago, the envelope bearing the indorsement: "The business of Court could be expedited by the attorneys being prepared before the cases are called, and not having to study them during the progress of the trial, by which the jury, witnesses and Judge are all put to inconvenience."

Wisconsin papers claim that Oconomowoc, about thirty miles from Milwaukee, is the most beautiful town in the West, and call it the fisherman's paradise. It is situated between two lakes, one emptying into the other over a fall of nine or ten feet, and within a circuit of a dozen miles are about twenty lakes, from one mile to three miles in length.

Boston is about to remove from the belfry of the old "Cockerel" Church in Hanover-street, the first church bell ever made in that city, being the one cast by Paul Revere of revolutionary fame, and bearing the date 1796. And yet Boston talks about its love for "relics," and upbraids other cities when they show an apparent lack of it.

The first mosquito story of the season comes from Maine. The Ellsworth *American* tells it, and it is to the effect that the mosquitoes are so numerous in Orland that three boys "concluded to see how many they could gather. They scraped them up and put them into a large-sized factory pail until it was crowded and heaped full, and they judged they scraped off of the water and put on the ground and crushed more than two pails full more."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* having read in a New-York paper's correspondence that at a birthday festival in Boston "Mrs. Howe dropped into the full cup of the occasion a very pearl of a poem, which was so beautiful that under its spell we could go away satisfied," is very much taken with the "style," and suggests that it ought to be tried in the reports of the debates in Congress, giving as an illustration of what might be done, this: "In the overflowing barrel of the discussion Garrett Davis plumped an immense bowlder, which sent forth such a shower of damp rhetoric that the visitors in the gallery and Senators on the floor went away annoyed and exasperated."

Among the sympathizing friends at a funeral in Ohio, not long ago, was a retired lake Captain, and of him an old gentleman made the whispered inquiry, "how their poor, departed friend looked." The solemn quiet of the occasion was at once broken by the Captain, who, in a tone of voice that might have been equal to hailing a vessel half a mile off in a sharp nor'-easter, vociferated: "Fine rate, fine rate; I never seed John looking better in all my life."

The bulletin (bulletins always speak the truth) scattered about Buffalo on Friday night, read thus: "Headquarters F. B., Buffalo. Courage, Fenians! Everything favorable! Fenian army at Huntingdon, eleven miles beyond the line. Another column advancing from Pigeon Hill. Recruits going to the front by every train. Canadians trembling in their boots, notwithstanding their boasts. If the Pigeon Hill column of Fenians advance equal to those at Huntingdon, all chances to British troops are cut off! British gold controls lying telegrams and a subsidized Press. Rally, Irishmen! The sympathy of every true American is with you."

NEW BUILDINGS.

Proposed Addition to St. Alban's Church in Forty-seventh Street—Belvidere in Fifth-avenue.

It is proposed to make additions to this church, with the view of giving an increased number of sittings, and also of providing a clergy house or parsonage. An aisle twenty feet wide will be thrown out on the east side of the church, leaving about ten feet for court-yard. Another porch and entrance to correspond with the present one will be added. The new sittings will accommodate about 200 persons. The aisle will be thirteen feet high, and the main roof will be carried on light iron pillars. The aisle will be finished to correspond with the church in general color and fittings. Two stories (one under the high pitched roof) are to be built above the aisle, and will be entered at the rear. They will be used as a clergy-house. The front will be built to correspond with the church, of blue rubble and face brick. An archway, with handsome iron gate, will open into the court-yard, and will complete the entire *façade*, which extends the entire width of the ground, (sixty feet,) owned by the church. The side of the addition toward the east is to be of face brick. The expenditure at present proposed amounts to about $12,000, of which $6,500 has already been subscribed. The rector and vestry intend to wait till the balance has been paid in before commencing work and to avoid increasing the church debt, the whole amount of which is $16,000. The vestry may not finish the two upper stories this season, contenting themselves with so substantial an addition to the auditorium as the aisle will afford. The church, when thus completed, will seat comfortably about 600 persons. The designs for the proposed additions have been prepared by Messrs. Renwick & Sands, of No. 36 Wall-street.

BELVIDERE.

A Belvidere or pavilion for concerts, balls, &c., is about to be erected at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, from the designs of Mr. Henry Hoffman. It will be of wood, forty feet square, entirely open, and will comprise a bar-room, orchestra and dancing floor. It will be handsomely decorated inside and out.

Aid for the Richmond Sufferers.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to collect funds in aid of the sufferers by the recent calamity at Richmond, acknowledge the following additional subscriptions:

Tiffany & Co.	$100	Cash	$10
Arnold, Constable & Co.	50	Burdett & Pond	20
Carhart, Whitford & Co.	100	Dr. Ed. Delafield	50
Cash	5	Oswald Ottendorfer	100
Cochran, McLean & Co.	100	Fairbanks & Co.	100
Cash	5	Herring, Farrel & Sherman	100
Evans, Gardner & Co.	100	H. J. Baker & Co.	50
Tufts, Griswold & Kellogg	50	John Darel	25
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	50	Caleb Swan	25
		J. E. McIntosh	25
		D. Appleton & Co.	50
		R. C. Calhoun	50
		Cash	25
Total			[illegible]
Previously reported			[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

The Guns of the Prussian Man-of-War Arcona.

The North German steam-corvette *Arcona*, now in this port, has among her guns two 24-pounders which are specimens of the most improved kind of ordnance now manufactured in Europe. They were made at the famous establishment of Friedrich Krupp, at Essen, Prussia. They are made of cast-steel, and provided with elevated rings, about one foot long and three inches thick, directly over the chamber. They are breech-loading, and are fired by means of explosion rods placed in a small hole in the back part of the chamber. The guns are rifled with 24 grooves each, not straight but slightly curved, and the bores have a somewhat conical shape with mouths 6 inches in diameter. Each of the guns weighs 10¼ hundred-weight, and is about 11 feet long and its rifled part 7 feet. The load consists of 12 pounds of Rodman's powder and a ball weighing 28 pounds, or a shell weighing 56 pounds. The balls rotate once in every 33 feet, and fly 1,500 feet during the first second after firing. At experiments which have been made the balls penetrated a wall consisting of iron plates 6 inches thick, combined with timber 20 inches thick. The range of the guns is about 12,000 feet. Each gun cost, together with the carriage, about $16,500 in gold.

Notes from the Howard Mission.

Despite the stormy weather yesterday, the attendance at the Howard Mission Sunday-school was quite large. The lesson was admirably reviewed by the Superintendent, Mr. Sutton, who is believed to be one of the ablest teachers in the country. During the exercise the hymn, "Sweet Bye and Bye," was beautifully sung by two members of Mr. Hatch's Bible class. Mr. Oliver Dyer, formerly connected with the Mission, was present for the first time in several months, and was warmly greeted by his former associates and pupils. He has been engaged in preaching Swedenborgianism during the interval, having spoken fifty times on Sundays since May last. While speaking of the Mission it may be well to note that Rev. H. H. McFarland has resigned his position with a view to engaging in literary pursuits for a season, and ultimately to resuming the pastoral work of a church. Mr. McFarland is a popular man everywhere, and his withdrawal from the institution is deeply regretted by all his associates.

House of Rest for Consumptives at Tremont.

The House of Rest for Consumptives, at Tremont, has been in successful operation for some months and is now caring for seventeen patients, and of this number only five are specially provided for by their friends. The highest amount received is $5 per week. The trustees are desirous of admitting about six more free patients, and earnestly call the attention of all desirous of relieving the sufferings of poor consumptives to the blessings provided in the House of Rest. They also invite them to visit the house and personally examine the manner in which this charity is conducted. There is no regular visiting day, but at all times visitors are warmly welcome. Any person willing to provide a bed for the Summer, or longer time, for some poor man or woman now enduring the pains of consumption, aggravated tenfold by the sting of poverty, may address Henry J. Cammann, President, No. 8 Wall-street, or Miss Boyle, lady in charge, Tremont.

Base-Ball.

Neither of the games arranged for Saturday, namely, Forest City vs. Eckford and Athletic vs. Star, were played, on account of the rain and the bad condition of the grounds. Both of the visiting clubs seem to be made up of fair-weather boys, as the Brooklyn clubs were willing to play, but the visitors decided otherwise. The following games will be played on the Union Grounds this week:

May 30—Mutual vs. Forest City.
May 31—Atlantic vs. Forest City.
June 1—Eckford vs. Resolute, of Elizabeth, N. J.
June 2—Eckford vs. Mutual.
June 4—Star vs. Eckford.

Another Phase of the Scannell Affray.

It will be remembered that in December last an affray occurred in the saloon of Thomas Donohue, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, during which Florence Scannell, a notorious politician of the Eighteenth Ward, received a pistol-ball in the spine, from the effects of which he has since lain helpless in a hospital bed. It was claimed on the one side that this ball was fired by one of the Donohue party, and by the other that it was fired by one of Scannell's gang, and took effect upon him by mistake. The feud between the two parties has been very bitter ever since, and although no actual violence has been attempted on either side, threatenings of dire deeds have been frequent with both.

Saturday, Donohue appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and made a complaint, stating that on Tuesday, May 3, he was on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, when John J. Scannell, a brother of Florence, jumped out of a stage which was passing and advanced upon him, displaying a large Colt's revolver, and exclaiming, "I've got you at last," whereupon he retreated into a livery-stable and remained there until Scannell had left. Since that time Scannell, as the complainant is informed, has frequently threatened to take his life, and he therefore asked a warrant for his arrest, which was granted, and Scannell was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday. He did not deny the charge, saying that it was the first time he had seen Donohue since the December affray, and impelled by a momentary impulse, he had leaped from the stage for the purpose of attacking him. But he claimed that he was so excited, and although he could have shot Donohue down easily, he gave him warning to defend himself. The Magistrate said that it was evident from his own admissions that he must be placed under some restraint to prevent him from committing a murder, and he would therefore require him to give bail in the sum of $1,500 to keep the peace for one year. Scannell gave the required bond, and was permitted to depart.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Bitten by a Lion—Operation by a Sneak Thief—Fire in Broadway—The Sickles' Suicide—Highway Robbery.

At 12½ o'clock yesterday morning the performance was still in progress at the Bowery Theatre, Miss Minnie Wells being upon the stage delighting the large audience with the feats of her two Puma lions. Suddenly one of the beasts broke from the control of his mistress, and, springing upon her, fastened his fangs in her shoulder. Instantly the vast concourse rose simultaneously with loud cries of alarm, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, heightened by the fact that the beast still retained his hold of the lady, and was biting savagely at her throat and face. The attaches of the theatre on the stage, however, grappling with the lion, succeeded in rescuing Miss Wells from his fangs, and Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, arriving with a squad of officers, succeeded in dispersing the audience, and by that means restored order in the house and neighborhood. The injured lady was removed to her home by her friends, and a surgeon being summoned it was found that her wounds, although very severe, are not necessarily dangerous.

A colored sneak thief yesterday morning entered the back room on the third floor of the house in rear of No. 130 Prince-street, and desired to be employed to whitewash the apartment, and his offer being declined, still insisted, until he was peremptorily ordered out. When he got out he locked the door, thus making Mrs. Boden, the occupant, a prisoner, with ample leisure to discover that while in the room, unnoticed by her, he had reached his hand into an open closet and stolen a pocket-book containing $80. The woman did not effect her release until the thief was beyond pursuit.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street. It had apparently been in the water for some time. It was that of a man about fifty years of age, having red whiskers mixed with gray, and the body was clothed in black pantaloons, a gray vest and white socks.

Felix Murphy, of No. 307 First-avenue, made an unprovoked attack, yesterday morning, upon William Henshaw, of No. 378 First-avenue, while the latter was standing on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue talking with a friend, and attempted to stab him with a large pocket-knife. Subsequently he was arrested by Officer Garnaman, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the second floor of No. 634 Broadway, occupied by W. E. Manley, manufacturer of toys, whose loss is estimated at $500. W. S. Humphreys, furniture manufacturer, occupying the first and part of the second floors, suffered to the same amount by water, and the building, which is owned by Calvin Witt, will require $200 for repairs. All the losses are covered by insurance.

Patrolman William Burk, of the Fourth Precinct, was attacked at an early hour yesterday morning by John Mangan and John Lynch, and was knocked down and brutally beaten. Both the assailants were subsequently arrested, and being arraigned yesterday were committed by Justice Dowling.

It has been ascertained that Wm. S. Sickles, an account of whose suicide by drowning has been published, was formerly attached to the navy, and participated in the attack on Fort Sumter, being then one of the crew of the steamer *Memphis*. About a year ago he returned from a voyage to China, and at that time exhibited decided symptoms of insanity. The remains have been claimed by the relatives of the deceased and taken to Tarrytown for interment.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry Harrison was proceeding toward his residence, No. 120 East Houston-street, when he was approached by James Ashland and another whose name has not been ascertained. Ashland immediately seized him and wrenched a valuable watch and chain from him. Before he could run off, Mr. Harrison threw his arms around him and held him until his outcries attracted the attention of an officer, to whom he gave him into custody. He was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Bernhold Gruschel was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, for the embezzlement of a quantity of silk from Rudolf Saunders, No. 21 Eldridge-street.

Fourth Annual Report of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The fourth annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health, covering the year 1869, has just been issued, and consists of a volume of nearly 600 pages. The principal points of interest were given in these columns at the close of the year. The report treats of all the multitudinous matters coming under supervision of the Board, and gives numerous interesting tables of statistics relating to the mortality of the city, meteorological observations, registration of marriages, &c., &c., tenement-houses, fat-rendering establishments, breweries, stables, croton water, kerosene oil, gas, markets, hospitals, schools, and a hundred other topics are treated from a sanitary point of view, and the results of a year's inspections, and investigations, given in compact form. The volume is illustrated, and presents an immense mass of valuable information to the student of political economy.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Case on. No further calendar will be made out this term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court Opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
170	Florida R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. Warehouse Co.	250	Coffin vs. Hansom Cab Co.
176	Fuller vs. Fuller.	255	Harris vs. Pollion.
316	Edgarton vs. Edgarton.	262	Keys vs. Sharkey.
319	Butler vs. Dunning.	34	Sixth-av. R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre.
45	Bevans vs. The Bank of Jersey City.	20	Trotter vs. Sharkey.
328	Schreyer vs. Schreyer.	31	Same vs. Same.
347	Mitchell vs. Reed.	167	Putnam vs. Greenfield.
348	Ross vs. Arnold.	204	Farnham vs. McLochey.
349	Arnold vs. Wilson.		
349½	Smalls vs. Small.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1371	Laughanne vs. Hyatt.	1422	Rathburn vs. Bartell.
1411	Hennessy vs. Hubbard.	1426	Arnold vs. Metzler.
1202	Camp vs. Robinson.	1429	Bellows vs. Pumroy.
1308	Sibree vs. Schneider.	1433	Moss vs. Crane.
1362	Coffee vs. Frost.	1434	Denon vs. Ingold.
1388	Mulcer vs. Russ.	1436	Blum, Jr., vs. Hochhorn.
1419	Smith vs. Ferris.	1441	Solomon vs. Frank.
1421	Banks vs. Ackerson.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1250	Meridan Malleable Iron Co. vs. Miller.	1243	Bakerlein vs. Haidler.
1282½	Werner vs. Bloom.	1270	Hanlon vs. Cuff.
966	Randolph vs. Howland.	1291	Guiterman vs. Schnurer.
682	Myer vs. Walbridge.	1377½	Meigs vs. Young.
1077	Farren vs. Dinsmore.	1389	Seckendorf vs. Boyle.
1117	Schofield vs. Moses.	1398	Neville vs. Rhodes.
1233	Harrington vs. France.	1412	Joyce vs. Nelson.
		1416	Black vs. Post.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Andrew J. Brown; rape.	9	The People vs. George Williams; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Patrick Hallahan; burglary.	10	The People vs. Edward Langley; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Stephen Crowley; burglary.	11	The People vs. Louisa Paine; larceny from the person.
4	The People vs. James Tripp, Elijah Dickerson and Clark Allen; burglary.	12	The People vs. John Fenton; larceny from the person.
5	The People vs. Bartholomew Upton; felonious assault and battery.	13	The People vs. Mary Flanagan; larceny.
6	The People vs. [illegible]	14	[illegible]
7	The People vs. Charles De Mott; grand larceny.	15	The People vs. John Kelley; [illegible]
8	The People vs. Jas. W. Morgan and Timothy Devine; grand larceny.	16	The People vs. George Underwood and Jno. Coogan; assault and battery.

KING'S COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

Samuel Phillips, of Westfield, N. J.; [illegible], of Gravesend; Mary A. Wolcott, Hannah [illegible], John Brady, Wm. Reed, James [illegible], all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Hannah Tucker, John Huggins, David [illegible], Patrick Keegan, August [illegible], all of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of Margaret Doyle were granted to John Burke; of John Keenan, to John [illegible].

Gregg; of Rose Dunn, to Ann Dunn; of Walter M. Dunn, to Harriet E. Dunnell; of Sylvanus L. Fowler, to Frederick H. Fowler; of Jacob Orth and Charles Orth, to John Rupp; of Catharine O'Brien, to Mary McCole; of Bridget Lynch, to Patrick Lynch. Letters of guardianship of Patrick O'Rourke and Ellen O'Rourke, minors, were issued.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 28, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$28,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.	117½	$20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R.	
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅝	Cert. Bal. C.	99⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅝	20 N. Y. C. & H. R.	
new Cert.	112⅞		
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '66	111⅝	200 do.	100⅛
10,000 do. '67	111⅝	200 do.	100⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅝	200 Lake S. & M. S.	97⅞
10,000 do. '68	111⅝	100 do.	97⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	111⅝	100 do. bot. c.	97⅞
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	103⅛	200 Chicago & R. I.	119
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	89⅞
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new		50 do.	89⅞
	69⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.	118⅞
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old	40	100 do.	118⅞
1,000 N. C. 6s, '68	35⅞	200 do.	118⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. int.		100 do. bot. c.	118⅞
bds.	91	100 do.	118⅞
1,000 Ch. W. 2d M.	79⅞	200 Mil. & St. Paul	80⅞
1,000 do.	79⅞	100 do.	80⅞
10,000 Tol. A. & Wab. sd.		400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅞
bs.	81	100 Tol. & Wab. & W.	32⅞
1,000 C. L. Pit. sd. M.	70⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. Y.	32⅞
5,000 C. & Tol. 1st M.	90⅞	100 do.	32⅞
2,000 C. C. C. & I. C.	87⅞	100 Morris & Essex	81⅞
1,000 do.	87⅞	200 Reading, Sel. & R.	50⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank	112	100 do.	50⅞
10 Com. Nat. Bk.	112	100 N. & S. W. Pf.	109
25 Bk. of N. Y.	199	100 do.	109
12 Bost. & H. Canal	125	200 N. & S. W. Pf.	
100 W. U. Tel.	42	bot. cash	108⅞
10 Fr. & M. Bank	200	70 N. Y. & H. R.	
200 do. bot. cash	41⅞	bot. cash	140
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	35		

SECOND BOARD—10½ AND 3½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	
2,000 do.	112⅝	Cash	100⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅝	10,000 N. Y. C. & H.	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅝	R. Con.	99⅞
5,000 do.	111⅝	50 Erie	25⅞
110,000 do.	111⅝	100 do.	25⅞
2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	103⅛	200 Reading R.	50 101⅞
1,000 do.	103⅛	100 do.	101⅞
500 do. small	103⅛	100 L. S. & M. S.	97⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
1,000 Canada 6s	90⅞	100 do.	89⅞
1,000 Mo. G. H. & St.		100 Chi. & R. I.	118⅞
Jo. 1st	94⅞	200 Tol. W. & Wab.	32⅞
2,000 Alabama 8s	102	200 Tol. L. & W.	110⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	100 Ill. & St. J. Pf.	112
50 do.	42⅞	100 do.	112
200 Pacific Mail	42⅞	110 St. L. & Iron M.	46⅞
10 do.	42⅞	400 Ohio & Miss.	32⅞
100 do. 60	42⅞	100 N. J. Central	109⅞
1000 do.	42⅞	100 do.	109⅞
400 do.	42⅞	50 Pitts., F. W. & C.	
100 do.	42⅞	Guar.	95⅞
600 do.	42⅞	200 Morris & Essex	81⅞
100 Chicago & Alton	132	32 do.	81⅞
100 Adams Ex.	94		

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	114⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.	32⅞
100 U. S. Ex.	113⅞	100 do.	32⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	42⅞	200 Rock Island	112⅞
100 do.	42⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.	89⅞
200 Reading	50 101⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅞
400 L. S. & M. S.	97⅞	100 do.	90⅞
300 do.	97⅞	100 Dale Prop. B. Co.	32

MONDAY, May 30—A. M.

There was some falling off in general trade the past week, as usual at the very close of the Spring season. The business in Dry Goods was lighter than the previous week, as well in Domestic as in Foreign Goods. In General Merchandise there was a fair trade. In Cotton the receipts at this port from the South were larger than usual, but the receipts at all the ports fell off from 44,000 to 30,737 bales; but this last figure is higher by 16,400 bales than the corresponding week last year, and the whole receipts of the crop season to the present date—Sept. 1, 1869, to May 28, 1870—are 2,750,000 against 3,056,000 bales of the previous crop. The exports last week to Foreign markets were 38,431 bales, making thus far 1,923,481 bales sent abroad out of the current crop as against 1,980,268 bales of the corresponding date out of the previous crop. The stocks on hand are now 209,000 bales against 150,000 in 1869. The gross receipts yet to be reckoned to the 31st August next are now estimated at about 350,000 bales, raising the whole crop to 3,100,000 bales, and the amount yet to go forward to Foreign markets at about 275,000 bales, raising the whole export to 2,200,000 bales. This calculation, however, may be varied 50,000 or 75,000 bales by the differences between the Liverpool and New-York markets in the next 60 days. The recent unexpected gain upon last year's receipts, and consequent gain upon the earlier estimates of the crop, taken in connection with the steady maintainance of liberal prices abroad in the face of such receipts, sufficiently account for the unusual delay this Spring in the shipment of American Gold Coin. This movement, whatever it may be, now goes into the Summer months. At this port since the first of July, (eleven months,) the net outgo of Specie of all descriptions over the amount of Foreign Coin received here is only $16,806,600, as against $22,681,000 to June 1 in 1869, and $29,806,000 to June 1, 1868. In the same time the value of Foreign Goods marketed at New-York is, to June 1, 1870, (unofficial,) $259,606,134, against $245,859,870 to June 1, 1869, and $215,509,498 to June 1, 1868. While the excess of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed at New-York over last season, is about $14,000,000, the gross Importations thus far reported are $12,500,000 behind the corresponding date last year—the difference of $26,500,000 being in the relative drafts made upon the previous Importations in the Bonded Warehouses. There has been more than a corresponding increase in the Customs Duties paid into the New-York Sub-Treasury. The present excess over last year is $8,036,000, but about $1,500,000 of this sum is gained from deposits made for account of the outports.

The shipments of Specie last week were about two millions—chiefly Gold Bars withdrawn from the Treasury, and Gold Certificates and May coupons surrendered by the Bankers who owned the bars in exchange. Nearly two millions May coupons and registered May interest were paid during the week. There remain in the Treasury about $9,150,000 Gold Bars, to be withdrawn this week or by the 7th of June. After these are shipped, the Bankers will have to employ American Gold Coin for shipment, should the state of the Foreign Exchanges require it, which they will probably do, for some six weeks or two months, to a moderate amount. The price of Gold varies but slightly through the week, and we noticed no increased disposition to speculate for a rise, although the Exchange market is much nearer the shipping point. Money continues very easy, while the Stock Exchange, (including the Public Funds,) scarcely responds to the free offers of lenders, both at Bank and on the Street. The main reason of this is, perhaps, due to the continued hesitation or suspense in the public mind as to the probable action of Congress. We see no reason to change the confidence which we have expressed from the outset of the Funding and Currency discussions, that nothing damaging to the general trade of the country or the security and quiet of banking and other financial interests involved in these questions, will be done this present session. At the same time a partial degree of concern is naturally felt by all parties until the most important provisions of the two Bills sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives are finally disposed of.

According to the Treasury figures communicated to the Washington agent of the Associated Press on Saturday last, the Treasury holds Gold Coin as follows, compared with the close of April, or as on the 1st of May Schedule of the Public Debt:

	May 1.	May 28.
Total in hand	$118,826,214	$107,149,100
Per Coin Certificates	32,040,000	34,040,000
In Government possession	$81,786,214	$71,341,100
Decrease since May 1		10,445,114
May interest paid on New-York	$16,027,000	
Less Coin received	14,316,000	
Net payments	$1,711,000	
Sales at New-York	4,800,000	3,000,000
Net difference at other offices		$1,289,000

The Currency balances in the Treasury have increased from $6,954,000 to $13,271,704 after the purchase of $6,000,000 United States 5-20s as against the sales of $4,000,000 Gold. The Internal Taxes (in Currency) for the four weeks amount to $18,103,486, and the Customs Duties (in Gold) to $16,500,000.

Both the Gold and Currency balances here stated leave the Secretary free to increase his sales of Gold and purchases of 5-20s in June over the May programme. They will no doubt be extended to the five Wednesdays and five Thursdays, respectively in the month. The Washington telegram of this morning—not received when this report was written—will no doubt make known the official orders for the month.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 28, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

	May 28, 1870.	May 21, 1870.	May 29, 1869.
Loans	$274,000,000	$272,887,000	$274,000,000
Specie	31,000,000	31,972,000	11,872,000
Circulation	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
Deposits	255,000,000	252,000,000	250,000,000
Legal Tenders	77,000,000	78,000,000	84,000,000
Legal reserve	63,750,000	63,000,000	62,500,000
Surplus reserve	44,250,000	46,972,000	23,372,000
Currency balances	13,271,704	12,317,000	6,954,000

The following bids were made for the Various Funds of the United States:

6's, '81, reg.	112	6's, 1881, coup.	112⅞
6's, '81, coup.	112⅞	5-20 reg. '65	111⅞
5's, '65, reg.	111⅝	5-20 coup. '65	111⅞
5's, '65, coup.	112⅝	5-20 coup. '66	111⅞
5's, '66, reg.	111⅝	5-20 coup. '67	111⅞
5's, '66, coup.	111⅝	5-20 coup. '68	111⅞
5's, '67, reg.	111⅝	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5's, '67, coup.	111⅝	10-40 coup.	103⅛
5's, '68, reg.	111⅝	6's, Currency	115⅞
5's, '68, coup.	111⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	69⅞	Ill. Canal Bds., '76	105⅞
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	69⅞	Ill. coup. 6s, '92	105
Va. 6s, ex coup.	61	Ill. coup. 6s, '93	105
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. War Loan	104⅞
Ga. 7s, new bds.	90⅞	Indiana 5's coup.	101
North Carolina 6s	35⅞	Mich. 6's coup. '78	87
North Car. new bds.	35⅞	Mich. 6's coup. '79	87
South Carolina 6s	66	Mich. 7's coup. '82	91
South Car. new bds.	65⅞	Mich. 7's coup. '83	91
South Car. 4's & Cert.	61	Mich. 7's coup. '84	91
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. reg. 1879 Loan	110⅞
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	74⅞	N. J. coup. Bds. Loan	111
La. 6s, Levee Bds.	74⅞	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	76,103
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	76,103
Rhode Island 6s	103⅞	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	76,103
Alabama 8s	102	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	76,103
Ala. Nat. R. & B. 6s	75	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	77,103
Ohio 6's coup. '70	102	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	78,103
Ohio 6's coup. '71	102	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	79,103
Ohio 6's coup. '72	102	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	80,103
Ohio 6's coup. '73	102⅞	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	81,103
Kentucky 6s	76	N. Y. S. Canal 6s	82,103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	93	Chi. Western 1st M.	79⅞
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	93	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	81⅞
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub'n.	93	Chic. & R. I. Island 1st	103⅞
N. Y. Cent. 7s, 1865	100	Chic. & Pacific 7s	90
Erie 1st Extended	88	Morris & Essex 1st	120⅞
Erie 7s, 1st Ind.	91	Chic. & Tol. R. Pref.	77
Erie 7s, 2d Ind.	81⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	86⅞
Erie 7s, 3d Ind.	81⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86⅞
Harlem 1st	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 4th	86⅞
Harlem 7s, Coup.	100	Clev. & Pitts. 5th	86⅞
L. S. & M. S. 1st, '97	109	Clev. & Pitts. 6th	86⅞
L. S. & M. S. 2d, '80	95	Clev. & Pitts. 7th	86⅞
Erie, R. Ext. 1st	91	Chic. & Alton 1st	120
Erie, R. Ext. 2d	91	Chic. & Alton 2d	117⅞
Erie, R. Ext. 3d	91	Chic. & Alton 1st	122⅞
Alton & S. R. 1st	97	Chicago & G. W. 1st	75
Alton & S. R. 2d	75	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	91
Chic. & N. W. Int. S.	91	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	91
Chic. & N. W. Ext'n S.	91	Peoria & P. Union 1st	75
Chic. & N. W. Sink. F.	91	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	84⅞
Con. 7's cons. conv'n.	92⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 6s	105⅞
Chic. & Mo. R. 7s	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st R. R.	90
Lake Shore 7s, '82	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st L. G.	90
Del. Lack. & W. 1st	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Del. Lack. & W. 7s	97	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	84⅞
Tol. & Wab. 2d	64⅞	Ill. & S. W. 1st M.	90
Tol. & Wab. 2d, S. F.	64	Tol., Pec. & W. 1st M.	84⅞
Ga. Western 1st M.	85	Tol., Pec. & W. 2d M.	50

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	242	Manuf'r's & Merch'nts	109
Commerce	137	Eighth National	100
Mechanics'	120	Fourth National	103⅞
Union	125	Ninth National	116
America	140	Tenth National	125
City	125	Eleventh National	125
Manufacturers & Traders'	128	Gold Exchange	60
Mechanics' & Traders'	128	Bank of the Republic	100
Manhattan	117	Bank of the Metropolis	100
Merchants' Exchange	85	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
Bank of New-York	248	American Coal	30
Ocean	90	Canton Co. Baltimore	60
Metropolis	122	West. Union Tel.	42⅞
Manhattan Ex.	111⅞	Quicksilver Mining	24⅞
Phenix	103	Quicksilver Mining, pf.	54
City of the Republic	100	Mariposa Mining	7
Bank of N. America	137	Mariposa Pf.	14⅞
Eagle	108	Pacific Mail S. S.	42⅞
East River	111⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35
Market	104	Adams Express	94
Metropolitan	108	Union Pacific	40⅞
Corn Exchange	120	Dry Dock, E. B.	30
Continental	120	Pacific Mail	42⅞
St. Nicholas	117	Central Transp.	65
Importers' & Traders'	137	Sixth Avenue	137
Park	128		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, we offer for sale, steady investments the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, at 90, and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st.

E. CONDUCT & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 68 BROADWAY,
offer for sale
Kingston City, N. Y., 7 per cent. bonds, ten years to run. Interest April and October, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, free of Government tax.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	50	Pork, bbls.	40
Beeswax, pkgs.	20	Cutlery, pkgs.	112
Cotton, bales	1,150	Hardware, pkgs.	207
Copper, bbls.	12	Lard, tcs.	60
Copper, pkgs.	12	Lard, cases	1,000
Hides, bales	1,140	Sperm'ce, bbls.	20
Hides, pkgs.	100	Sperm'ce, pkgs.	4,000
Cinnamon, bales	40	Oil, bbls.	1,000
Cinnamon, pkgs.	40	Oil, pkgs.	1,000
Coffee, bags	47,000	Tobacco, hhds.	1,000
Coffee, pkgs.	1,000	Tobacco, tcs.	122
Cork, bundles	5,000	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	50
Cork, pkgs.	10	Whiskey, bbls.	50
Rice, pkgs.	10	Wool, bales	60
Tobacco, pkgs.	5,000		

The export shipments since our last report are as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—300 bales Cotton, 125 boxes Bacon, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 112 bbls. Lard, 20 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 112 tierces Lard, 20 bbls. Oil, 20 bbls. Tallow, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye, 20 bales Rubber, 100 cases Boots, 20 bales Fish Oil, 810 bags Enamelled Coke, 75 pounds Hair.

By the steamer Europa, for Liverpool—300 bales Cotton, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Marlborough, for Liverpool—20 bales Wool, 20 boxes Tobacco, 300 bales Tobacco, 120 feet Lumber, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 gallons Crude Petroleum, 20 cases Drugs, 120 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 boxes Extract Fustic, 20,000 Shingles, 10 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—1,201 bales Flour, 200 cases Sewing-machines, 2 cases Machinery, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 40 bbls. Refined Oil, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 gallons Crude Oil, 5,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Peas, 4,000 Staves in kegs, Tallow, 6,000 bushels Flax, 5 tons Oil-cake.

By the ship Hermann, for Cork—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Main, for Bremen—12 pkgs. Caviar, 113 cases Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco, 5 pkgs. Potash, 10 bales Furs and Skins, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 120 bushels Rye, 100 bushels Peas, 100 bushels Oats, 143 bales, 112 bbls Shoe-peds, 3 cases Rubber, 4 cases Pumps, 4 pkgs. Hardware, 3,000 bushels Rye.

By the brig Septentrio, for Rotterdam—18,072 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Mary A. Dodge, for Sagua—543 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco, 10,000 Staves.

By the brig Mary A. Dodge, for Sagua—15 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco, 10,000 Staves.

By the steamer Lafayette, for Havre—18,000 bushels Wheat, 100 sacks Malt, 1 case Dog-House, 2 cases Rubber, 4 bbls. Whiskey, 30 cases Matches, 144 cases Boots, 1,000 cases Corn, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Peas, 10 chests Tea, 20 bbls. Potashes, 20 cases Plaited Flax, 10 cases Sewing-machines.

ASHES—Continues in limited demand at from $7 25 @ $7 50 for Pots, and $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, $7 12½ Stock, 105 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been but little inquiry for any description, prices have been quoted barely steady; sales, 1,207 bags, Rio by the auction process, on terms. We quote: Java at 25c. Gold; Maracaibo at 16½c. Gold; Laguayra, 16½@17½c.; Rio, 16c. Gold; Santos, 16c. Gold; Costa Rica, 16c. Gold; Manila, 16c. @17c.; Mexican, 16c. @16c.; Savanilla, 15½c. Gold; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c. Gold; gold, $7 50.

COTTON—The market has been quiet since our last report of 1,677 bales for early delivery, including 324 bales for shipment, 331 bales for spinners, 22 bales for speculators, and 500 bales in transit. Also, 1,200 bales sold for second delivery, including 1,300 bales bags of Low Middling for July, at 21½c. Gold, and 100 bales do. August, at 21½c. @21½c. Gold. Of the week's business, Messrs. Comer, Wallace & Co. report: On Saturday, the week opened with a dull and declining market, closing heavy at the close, with a downward tone, and with sales for the week amounting to 5,678 bales, including 1,878 bales for export, leaving a stock of 209,000 bales, and 1,000 bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been irregular, with a fair amount of business done, at 21½c. @ 21½c. The sales on "basis" Low Middling for June, 1,200 bales at 21½c. @21½c.; for June, 1,200 bales at 21½c. @21½c.; for July, 4,800 bales at 21½c. @ 22½c.; for August, 300 bales at 22½c.; for September, 300 bales at 22½c.; for October, 100 bales at 22½c.; for November, 100 bales at 22½c. The exports from this port for the week have been to Liverpool, 3,700 bales; to Bremen, 315 bales; total, 4,015 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been to Liverpool, 5,700 bales; to Bremen, 315 bales; total, 6,015 bales. The exports from all ports for the week last year were to Liverpool, 4,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,200 bales; total, 5,200 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	19	19⅞
Good Ordinary	20⅞	20	20⅞	21⅞
Low Middling	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
Middling	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
Good Middling	23	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞

Receipts and Exports of Cotton at this Port.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Receipts this week	14,772	
Receipts previous week	16,278	
Receipts the preceding week	12,149	
Receipts since Sept. 1	2,750,000	
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1870	2,000,000	
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	1,980,268	
Exports yesterday	2,000	
Exports afternoon since our last	2,000	
Exports since Sept. 1	1,923,481	
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	2,000,000	
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,000,000	
Estimated stock, last Saturday	209,000	

Movement of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest date	3,073,158
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,979,000
Receipts at all ports to Sept. 1, 1869	2,500,000
Receipts at all ports to latest date	3,000,000
Exports same time 1868-69	1,241,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,427,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,500,000
Exports from commencement to latest date	1,923,481
Estimated stock at the port at latest date	209,000
Estimated stock at the port same time in 1869	150,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	8,000
Crop of 1869-70	3,100,000
Crop of 1868-69	3,000,000
Crop of 1867-68	2,700,000

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding period of last year, are shown in the following table:

Sept. 1	4,000	1,300	4,100	2,900	2,400
Sept. 8	6,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Sept. 15	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Sept. 22	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Sept. 29	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Oct. 6	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Oct. 13	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Oct. 20	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Oct. 27	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Nov. 3	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Nov. 10	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Nov. 17	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Nov. 24	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Dec. 1	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Dec. 8	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Dec. 15	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Dec. 22	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Dec. 29	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Jan. 5	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Jan. 12	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Jan. 19	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Jan. 26	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Feb. 2	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Feb. 9	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Feb. 16	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Feb. 23	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Feb. 30	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
March 2	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
March 9	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
March 16	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
March 23	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
March 30	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
April 6	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
April 13	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
April 20	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
April 27	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
May 4	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
May 11	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
May 18	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
May 25	8,000	3,000	11,000	1,000	1,000

Messrs. Easton & Co. have prepared the annexed statement of the receipts and exports of Cotton at the ports named:

	Receipts.	Exports to Gt. Br.	Exports to Cont.	Stock.
New-Orleans	2,000	18,377	16,007	970
Mobile	2,100	2,000	2,227	
Florida	2,100	2,000	1,100	
Savannah	4,000	4,311	1,000	
Charleston	2,000	2,000		
Texas	2,000	2,000	5,750	310
Boston, Fish. & Balt.	3,000	10,000	940	
Total this week	20,771	37,128	28,027	1,280
Previously reported	2,729,229	1,942,353	1,270,407	208,720
Total since Sept. 1	2,750,000	1,979,481	1,298,434	209,000
Same time last year	3,056,000	1,980,268	955,000	150,000

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	386,000	422,000
Afloat from India	120,000	90,000
Afloat from America	120,000	140,000
Stock in Havre	36,000	27,000
Afloat for London	50,000	47,000
Stock in Havre	36,000	27,000
Afloat for Havre	36,000	27,000
Stock in Bremen	48,000	41,000
Afloat for Bremen	48,000	41,000
Stock in United States ports	209,000	150,000
Stock in the interior towns	84,000	62,000
Total	1,494,000	1,119,000
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the close of the week ending Friday, May 27, 1870, 135,000 bales.		

Middling Orleans now, 11d. Sterling, 9ps. 11½d.

Stocks on the Interior Towns May 27.

Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	12,756	6,183
Columbus, Ga.	4,248	2,000
Macon, Ga.	7,200	1,512
Selma, Ala.	8,000	1,000
Montgomery, Ala.	5,445	1,621
Memphis, Tenn.	24,000	9,000
Nashville, Tenn.	5,842	1,670
Total	71,491	22,981

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts from the Western Canal have been light at a shade firmer price for most rather ordinary. Sales have been reported since our last report of 7,000 bbls. Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$4 90; lower grades State and Western at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to choice Western at $4 90@$5 15; common to choice Ohio at $5 20@$5 75; fancy and extra Ohio at $5 80@$6 25; inferior to choice Western Spring wheat extra at $4 90@$5 25; common to choice Western Winter at $5 30@$5 75; inferior to choice Ohio at $5 30@$5 75; common to choice Michigan at $5 30@$5 75; inferior to choice Southern at $5 30@$6 75; common to choice Southern at $6 75@$8 50; fancy and extra Southern at $8 50@$9 50. Rye flour is dull and nominally unchanged. Corn meal is dull and lower; sales of 200 bbls. Brandywine at $3 75@$4 25 for Jersey, $4 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts are very light, and the market is dull and lower; sales of 27,000 bushels, including Spring at $1 30@$1 32 for Milwaukee, $1 32@$1 33 for Chicago, $1 34@$1 35 for Amber State, and $1 40@$1 42 for Amber Canadian. Rye is dull and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 17 for State, and $1 20 for Canada. In Barley there is little doing; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 40@$1 45. Barley Malt continues quiet but nominally unchanged. Corn has been plenty and lower; sales have been reported of 100,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels for the Continent, at from 77c. @78c. for Mixed Western in store, 78c. @79c. for Mixed Western in store, Delivery, 79c. @80c. for Yellow Western, and 80c. @81c. for White Western. Oats have ruled heavy; sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels for the Continent, at 50c. @52c. for White Western in store and delivered; 52c. @53c. for White Western in store and delivered, Delivery, 53c. @54c. for Western Mixed and delivered; 54c. @55c. for State in store and delivered, the latter for White.

PROVISIONS—Pork has ruled somewhat more quiet, but prices have ruled very firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. Mess at $19 50@$19 62½ for May, $19 62½@$19 75 for June, $19 75@$19 87½ for July, and $19 87½@$20 for August. Prime Mess ranges from $18 50@$19 for Western, and $19 50@$20 for City. Prime ranges from $15@$16 for Western, and $16@$17 for City. Beef is quiet and nominally unchanged. Cut Meats are quiet but steady; sales of 200 pkgs. Western Smoked Shoulders at 8½c. @9c. Lard has been dull and lower; sales of 500 tcs. Western at 9½c. @9¾c. Butter has been slow of sale and lower; sales of 300 pkgs. Western Ordinary at 12c. @14c. Cheese continues in clear demand at from 9c. @10c. for Ordinary to Prime Western, and 10½c. @11c. for Prime State.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

The

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Henriques and Miss Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Pensi.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Leclercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RAG-PICKERS OF NEW-YORK and SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 50 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE FENIANS.

The "invasion" of Canada is over, and the question of next interest seems to be how to get the "invaders" safely home. They still hover about Malone, the base of the aggressive movement from this State, and are restrained from invading the private rights and property of its citizens by the presence of a force of United States troops. A body of about 100 traveling without paying their fare on the Northern Railroad to join the Malone expedition was stopped and put off the train by United States soldiers at one station, and attempted to get on another by walking to the next station, but were "headed off" by the troops. Some of the hangers-on broke into the station-master's office, and robbed it of $80 in currency. The United States authorities at Malone have arrested several of the leading Fenians, including the Local Center and Father MCMAHON, of Fort Erie notoriety. The enthusiasm which was kept up in Buffalo until recently has suddenly collapsed, and defeat is acknowledged. Means are now to be taken to supply the famishing invaders with food and to get them home. St. Albans is once more deserted by the "invading" army, the Selectmen having agreed to pay the fare of all who would return.

EUROPE.

The advocates of the dogma of Papal infallibility are active, in and out of the Council, in their efforts to secure the success of the measure. Absentees are called in, and powerful pressure is brought to bear from without to influence the vote of the dissentients. A rigid censorship has been established over telegraphic dispatches in Rome. The agent of the Turkish Government has demanded the restoration of their church property to the Armenian monks at variance with the Roman See. ANTONELLI's reply to the Bavarian note on infallibility does not vary from that sent to the Governments of France and Austria....M. LABOULAYE has suspended his lectures before the Law School in Paris temporarily....The examination of the conspirators begins today by the prosecution....The French "Derby" was run yesterday at Chantilly. The winner was Major FRIDLINE's b. c. *Bigarreau*....Demonstrations in favor of an Iberian Union have been renewed in Lisbon....The English captives are still in the hands of the Spanish brigands, and the Government has given orders that no attack be made on the robbers, and that every precaution be taken to prevent a repetition of the Greek tragedy. The English Ambassador at Madrid has been assured by the Government that Spain will refund any ransom paid, and the Governor of Cadiz has been ordered to accompany one of the searching parties....The country Deputies of the Cortes held a caucus on the King question, on Friday night....A proposition to invest SERRANO with the royal attributes was lost, and the caucus adjourned without further action....A measure providing for the gradual extinction of slavery in the Spanish possessions was introduced on Saturday in the Cortes. It provides for indemnity to the master for children born of slaves since 1868, and that all born after the passage of the law shall be free....*Bell's Life* confirms the report that Mr. ASHBURY refuses to sail two matches sixty miles to windward and back. The editor hopes that the American yachts now in British waters will compete for the Prince of Wales Cup.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, a bill providing for the erection of a new post-office, court-house, &c., at Trenton, N. J., was passed. A petition for a new ocean cable from this City to the Azores, thence to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Lands End, England, and from thence to Havre and Amsterdam, was presented and referred. Mr. CHANDLER afterward made a long speech in support of his resolution recently introduced, looking to the restoration of American commerce. In his remarks he favored the annexation of the Gulf and Sandwich Islands, Canada, Columbia and San Domingo. At the conclusion of his speech, business pertaining to the District of Columbia was proceeded with, and several bills of minor importance were disposed of. At 4 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned until Tuesday.

In the House a resolution of inquiry was adopted as to whether any telegraph companies having offices in this City had neglected to return its gross receipts. The subject of pensions was then taken up, and considerable discussion ensued upon the general bill reported, providing for the payment of pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812. The bill was finally passed, after being so amended as to include the widows of officers and men married before the close of that war. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the reduction of internal taxation; a number of the paragraphs were acted upon, and pending debate on the section relating to the distillers' tax, the House, at 4:20 P.M., adjourned until Tuesday.

GENERAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces the gold sales and bond purchases for June. One million of gold will be sold each Wednesday, the first, third and fifth on account of the Sinking Fund, and the second and fourth for the Special Fund. Two millions of bonds will be purchased on the first, third and fifth Thursday for the Special Fund, and one million on the second and fourth Thursday, on account of the Sinking Fund.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed the bill directing the Board of Public Works to investigate as speedily as possible the claim of PEABODY & Co., late bankers of London, against the Commonwealth for the sum of $145,000 in six per cent. coupon bonds. These bonds were lost on board the *Arctic* in the year 1854, and form the donation of Mr. PEABODY to Washington College.

Considerable rioting occurred in Richmond, Va., on Friday night. In one of a number of affrays, a policeman named ELLINGTON was shot and mortally wounded, and an ex-policeman named KENNEDY, was also shot at and seriously hurt.

Arrangements have been entered into by MCCOOLE and ALLEN to fight for $2,500 a side, within fifty miles of St. Louis, on the 13th of September.

The Mormon authorities at Salt Lake, on Saturday, refused to permit the United States Marshal to put his prisoners in the city jail, and he was consequently obliged to remove them to Camp Douglass.

Three hundred school teachers left San Francisco on Saturday on an excursion to New-York.

The insane Indian, ME-SHAW-TE-WE-MEN, was on Saturday consigned to the Government Insane Asylum in Washington.

CHAS. N. ANDRUS, the missing book-keeper of the Chatham Bank, of this City, returned to Poughkeepsie last night. After wandering two weeks in an unconscious state, he recovered his consciousness on Saturday night, in the woods near Irvington.

The case of Surgeon WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, brother of Surgeon EDWARD FROTHINGHAM, who was lost in the *Oneida*, has been reviewed, and the order dropping his name from the army list in 1868 is revoked, and he is now honorably discharged.

A committee was appointed on Saturday by the Chairman of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Louisville, to confer with a similar committee of the Northern Assembly on matters of jurisdiction and property.

The next public debt statement will exhibit a decrease for May equal to that made in the month of April.

Last evening a disturbance occurred between two factions of the colored church corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, known as the pastor's and trustees' parties, but owing to the prompt appearance of Capt. GREEN, of the Ninth Precinct, with a platoon of men, quiet was soon restored and serious results prevented. Two ringleaders in the affair were arrested and locked up in the Charles-street Police Station-house.

A meeting on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, was held last evening at the M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. PRIME, SCHOFF, and others.

Taxation in Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK's Taxation bill brings the House to one of the great tasks of the session. The manner in which its performance has commenced does not inspire very lofty anticipations as to the result. The consideration of changes in internal revenue which does not begin with an intelligent discussion of the changes that are required, and a definite decision as to the extent to which they shall be carried, is not likely to be comprehensive or satisfactory.

The question to be primarily determined is, What amount of relief shall be afforded by the reduction of taxes? This settled, the particular taxes to be reduced or repealed, will be the point next in order to be acted upon. As yet, however, the first requirement has been evaded. The Committee of Ways and Means has published no exposition upon the subject; it has prepared and presented a mass of details for legislative action,—and there its labor has ended. And the House is apparently inclined to go on with the treatment of these details, without pausing to consider the wants of the country, or ascertaining the extent to which the process of reduction may be pushed, with a due regard to the wants of the Treasury. Can we be surprised if the product of such a course be ill-judged and incomplete?

The impropriety and inexpediency of the method adopted become apparent when it is remembered that the gross reduction proposed by the Committee falls far short of the demands of the people. What the country needs, what it is entitled to ask, is the largest possible reduction that is compatible with the credit and efficiency of the Government. What the House Committee recommends, is a series of changes which, in the aggregate, will effect a reduction amounting to thirty-three millions. The provoking insignificance of the reduction, judged by the reduction which might be safely effected, shows that the conclusions of the Committee should not be accepted as authoritative. For Mr. SHERMAN has shown that after making ample allowance for all contingencies, including the contingencies arising from Congressional extravagance, a margin of not less than seventy-five millions is available for reduction. Earnest and thorough retrenchment would, we doubt not, raise the available margin to a hundred millions. But accepting Mr. SHERMAN's testimony—the accuracy of which Mr. SCHENCK has not challenged—it is manifest that the saving contemplated by the Ways and Means Committee is less than half the amount to which reduction might be carried.

We hazard little in saying that, with proper economy on the part of the Government, it would be possible to abolish the whole scheme of internal taxes, with the exception of the taxes on tobacco, whisky, and incomes,—and the income tax might be reduced to two per cent. as a rule, with three per cent. on incomes exceeding a specified amount. This, we say, is the reform that is possible. Its desirableness is apparent to all who are familiar with the manner in which taxation interferes with industry, and the extent to which industry and trade are depressed. And with this simplification and reduction of the internal taxes, we might look for a reorganization of the internal revenue service on a basis that would save millions. Considered with reference to the revenue collected, the internal revenue service is inexcusably extravagant; and any complete reform of the system of internal taxation must be followed by a sweeping saving in the service itself.

Tried by the standard of possibilities, then, Mr. SCHENCK's bill is absurdly unsatisfactory. It retains at least forty millions of taxation for which there is no financial necessity. It keeps up taxes which should be abolished. It maintains the income tax at its present high rate, only enlarging the exemption. It furnishes pretexts for the continuance of an enormous revenue force, whose costliness has no parallel among a free people. Such a bill may indeed form the groundwork of debate and reform; but to accept it as an indication of the degree in which relief is feasible, would be to neglect a great opportunity, and to disappoint and disgust an expectant people.

Ungracious and Impolitic.

It comes with a bad grace from the local authorities in Utah to deny Federal officers the customary facilities for executing the laws. A few weeks ago the doors of the building in which the United States Court was accustomed to hold its sessions, in Salt Lake City, were closed against that tribunal, and the Court was obliged to let the term go by default. We are now informed that the authorities decline to allow the Mormon prisons to be used for the confinement of criminals under sentence by Federal Courts. That privilege has hitherto been conceded by the Mormon Government, as it has been by all the States and Territories, and if the refusal were to be persisted in, the consequence would be that the Washington authorities would be obliged to provide the necessary facilities for executing Federal laws, and for maintaining the national authority.

When we consider that the Mormons are applicants for Congressional favor in a variety of ways, it seems to be very bad policy for them to exhibit this obstinate and ungracious spirit. They have the right to deny the Federal Government the use of their public buildings if they see fit; but we believe that no State or Territory has hitherto exercised any such right. The result can only be a temporary embarrassment, for the United States will be forced to provide accommodations of its own, and that would involve the presence of a military force such as would certainly be disagreeable to the "Saints." Federal laws must be executed in Utah at all hazards, and it is folly for the authorities there to attempt to throw obstructions in the way. The spirit of antagonism which prompts it, suggests an assertion of Federal authority which a shrewd regard for their own interest ought to prompt them to avoid. A politic regard for their own very insecure situation might have induced them to exercise a sounder judgment in any dealings they had with United States officials.

Of course there is but one course for the United States Government to pursue under the circumstances, and that is to provide accommodations at once for all Federal officers, and the means of executing the sentences of Federal Courts, without placing dependence upon the local authorities of Utah. The foolish temper which has been manifested by the Mormons cannot fail to affect the disposition of Congress in regard to the Polygamy bill now pending, and will go far toward influencing the general sentiment of the people in favor of stringent legislation.

The Duty of the Churches to the Indians.

The letter addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Indian Convention which recently adjourned in this City, contained some very frank statements which our religious bodies would do well to consider. Mr. COX urged very justly that President GRANT and the public expected, on the appointment of a commission of Friends and well-known philanthropic citizens upon Indian affairs, that the powerful religious bodies of the nation would co-operate with these Commissioners and the Government to educate and Christianize the Indians; but that thus far the churches had done almost nothing, being so much occupied with the foreign heathen that they have almost utterly neglected these wards of the nation. The Secretary and the President esteemed these private philanthropic and religious efforts so highly, that the former asserted the alternative before the public to be, a vigorous attempt by the Christianity of the country to educate the Indian, or to witness the consummation of extermination in a general plundering and massacre of the wild tribes. Those officials both attach the highest value to the combined efforts of the churches and humane bodies of the nation in rendering justice to our own barbarians.

We may have overlooked the report, but we cannot recall in any missionary convention or church synod for the year, any important action originating new missionary and Christianizing efforts in harmony with the new Commission for our heathen at home. Action enough there has been about the Zulus, the Sandwich Islanders, and the Hindoos; but the American Indians, for whose miseries and crimes we are so largely responsible, have been mainly forgotten.

And yet any ordinary mission operation, such as might be started in South Africa or India, is not what is wanted. A solitary missionary, with Bible and prayer-book, going among the Comanches or the Sioux, can accomplish little in solving this great problem. Sufficient means should be raised to enable a missionary or band of missionaries to purchase and convey to some reservation all the material necessary for simple agriculture. There the mission should commence—as the old Spanish Catholic missions did, which were so successful with the Indians of the Pacific Coast—with teaching the rudiments of civilization, without which even the truths of Christianity will be of little avail to save them in this world. Beginning thus with instructions in planting crops, using farming tools, and tilling the ground, accompanying those lessons with the teachings of morality and the Divine truths of the Christian faith, material advancement will go hand in hand with moral and spiritual conversion. The wild nomadic Indian will get the rudiments of the great lesson of civilization; he will learn to labor for a result beyond the immediate moment; he will acquire the art of providing for his wants when game has disappeared or is scarce; he will possess a settled home and become accustomed to a steady occupation. This wise plan has already been tried with eminent success by an experienced Indian superintendent, Mr. DENT, Gen. GRANT's brother-in-law, among the wild tribes near the Lower Colorado. He has proved what an advance in civilization can be made among the most nomadic tribes by a system of reservations, and the teaching of agriculture.

But the Church missionary would have an advantage in these labors possessed by no agent of the Government. The heart of every wild people is especially open to the sentiment of religion. A missionary comes as if from above. He has no selfish aims. He teaches the truth for all men and all times. No doubt agriculture will be easier learnt from a religious teacher, and religion from one who has the physical means to raise the neophyte above starvation and barbarism. No other system will at all succeed with aborigines, except this combination. And our Indian Commission, with its members so influential among the churches, is especially the one to recommend and carry out such a suggestion. As fast as the wandering tribes are placed on reservations, the religious bodies should establish agricultural missions, with chapels, schools, plows and seed, with farmer missionaries, and teachers of the Bible who know how to plant corn. We fear, however, that the routine of the churches is too much fixed in the old method to allow of this innovation. And we dread that the fatal apathy of our religious bodies, wherever the heathen at home are concerned, may disappoint all hopes of any widespread missionary work for the Indians.

Married Women's Rights in Connecticut.

Married women in this State, and generally throughout the States, are so amply secured in their property-rights that the need of legislation in their behalf in Connecticut is not understood. It seems, however, that so far as property is concerned, the married women of Connecticut suffer injustice. They have none of the privileges of separate ownership, unless secured by ante-nuptial contract. Whatever real or personal estate they possess before marriage, passes after marriage under the control of their husbands, who become absolute masters of rents and profits thence derived. In the event of the wife's death, the husband is tenant by courtesy of her whole property, the division of which among her children is deferred until he dies. Whether she bring property or earn it, it inures altogether to his advantage. In this respect, Connecticut is behind the age.

An effort is now in progress to bring about reform. A bill before the Legislature invests women with a title to hold property as their "sole and separate estate;" gives married women the same right in this particular as unmarried ones possess; and exempts their property from liability for the debts of their husbands. It provides, further, that upon the death of husband or wife the survivor shall be entitled to one-third of the property of the deceased. So far the measure is unexceptionable. As introduced, however, it contains a provision by which, if a husband refuse to unite with the wife in executing any lease, mortgage, or deed of sale relating to property owned by her, a county court may authorize the execution of the instrument independently of him. We do not know that there would be any essential wrong in this proceeding. But at least there should be an equality of rights. And the man who desires to dispose of his property should be enabled, by a similar interposition of judicial authority, to dispense with the woman's claim to dower.

Sound Doctrine.

JOHN STUART MILL, in a few terse sentences, lays down the true doctrine in regard to the relation which reduction of taxes should bear to the reduction of debt. This is his view:

"In a country advancing in wealth, whose increasing revenue gives it the power of ridding itself from time to time of the most inconvenient portions of its taxation, I conceive that the increase of revenue should rather be disposed of by taking off taxes than by liquidating debt, as long as any very objectionable imposts remain. In the present state of England, therefore, I hold it to be good policy in the Government, when it has a surplus of an apparently permanent character, to take off taxes, provided these are rightly selected. Even when no taxes remain but such as are not unfit to form part of a permanent system, it is wise to continue the same policy by experimental reductions of those taxes until the point is discerned at which a given amount of revenue can be raised with the smallest pressure on the contributors. After this, each surplus revenue as might arise from any further increase of the produce of the taxes should not, I conceive, be remitted, but applied to the redemption of debt."

England has to a large extent adhered to this policy. A process of tax reduction has been going on continually, while no effort worth speaking of has been made in the direction of reducing the national debt. The result has been a lessening of the cost of production, which is one of the causes of the nation's strength in the markets of the world.

However applicable to his own country, the view urged by Mr. MILL possesses much more cogency in the United States. His whole argument presupposes "a country advancing in wealth." Now, the growth of England in wealth is trifling compared with the marvelous advance which marks the history of this country. There, the national resources have almost reached their furthest stage of development; here, we are but at the beginning of a development which promises to be boundless. In population, in the enlargement of a productive area, in the progress of industry and commerce, this country has no parallel. Here, therefore, the condition-precedent of the course advocated by the eminent political economist exists in a form and degree which are found nowhere else. We are advancing in wealth so rapidly that the debt should be no cause of anxiety. At the present rate of progress, in ten or fifteen years provision for its payment will occasion no inconvenience. In the meantime, the taxes are a burden which retards improvement and oppresses the people; and the objectionable imposts are so numerous, that the surplus of revenue should "rather be disposed of," as Mr. MILL suggests, "by taking off taxes than by liquidating debt."

What Young Lawyers Need.

Much reproach, which is not altogether unmerited, has fallen upon the legal profession in this City for the ignorance and incapacity of many of its members. The reckless fashion in which lawyers are admitted to practice here necessarily gives rise to such complaints as these. But a chief cause of this general unfitness, and one which has been somewhat overlooked, is the want of a good law library, accessible at all times to the poorest members of the profession. The Bar Association, founded some time since with the laudable design of rescuing the profession from the opprobrium under which it labors, has partly recognized this deficiency by making the formation of a library one of its earliest measures. But this, when completed, like the library of the Law Institute in Chambers-street, will reserve its advantages for those who need them least. The young attorney, unless unusually lucky, for years after beginning to practice, seldom feels himself justified in investing the comparatively large sum demanded for the privilege of either the Institute or the Association. Text-books he may gradually gather in sufficient numbers, but reports—and these are the practising lawyer's main reliance—are luxuries forbidden to his struggling years. In order to read up a case—unless he has a desk in some older lawyer's office, well supplied with books—he has absolutely no resource but the Astor Library. How poor a dependence that is no attorney who has tried it need be told. Its reports are few and incomplete, and its hours are such as virtually to close it altogether to men of busy days.

What is wanted, then, is a law library, free to all lawyers properly certified, in a central situation, within easy distance of the Courts, and, most important of all, open at night. Then is the lawyer's harvest-time, his only time, in fact, for study; for he who would master the science of law must be lavish of the midnight oil. To the practicing attorney, a library open only in the day-time is the veriest cup of Tantalus. Such a collection as we suggest could readily be formed by concerted action on the part of the profession. There are probably two or three thousand lawyers in this City alone. If each of them gave a volume at a cost of say $4, a practical working library would be had at once, which one or two public-spirited bequests would speedily increase. But if necessary, State aid should be invoked for the enterprise. We are used to scoff at New-Jersey parsimony, but New-Jersey can afford to give its lawyers the free use of an excellent law library in the State-house at Trenton. Ought New-York to do less?

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

A bill before the Senate embodies two suggestions which have been steadily advocated in the columns of the TIMES. One of these is the proposition to cut down the departmental estimates for expenses of internal revenue administration over a million of dollars. The other is to provide for the consolidation of the assessment and collection districts wherever necessary.

Properly speaking, one of these provisions involves the other. If several districts are united under one general head, wherever that is practicable—and it is practicable in all our larger cities—the saving of this large amount of money will follow easily and inevitably. Indeed, without this consolidation, it will be difficult, perhaps not possible, for the Commissioner to carry on the work of revenue administration with vigor, if his estimates are so considerably reduced. It may be that the number of subordinate officials can be yet further reduced, and this the Commissioner is empowered to do, in his discretion, without any new enactment. But no such reduction can be safely made in that force as will compensate for the amount proposed to be struck out of the estimates. So that Congress must act specifically in the matter if this million is to be saved. There is no project of retrenchment more feasible, or less disturbing to the interests of the Government and people, than this uniting of revenue districts.

In our own City alone, for instance, there are fourteen principal, independent heads of revenue districts—that is, seven Collectors and as many Assessors;—so that, although taxation has been reduced over a hundred per cent., and the labor of collection lessened in an equal degree, we have here still maintained the same costly system that was established when the law was new, receipts heavy, the labor great, and the tax-payer to be educated to properly meet his obligations. We risk nothing in saying that, so far as the public good is concerned, this organization is no longer necessary. There is no doubt that two intelligent, zealous, responsible men, with little if any larger force of subordinates than are employed at present, would collect the tax and enforce the laws quite as closely as that business is now done. Were this plan put into operation, the effect in New-York alone would be to leave in the pockets of tax-payers a very considerable portion of the million it is proposed to save. It is the cost of these higher offices that runs up the bill.

We trust the phraseology of the bill relating to consolidation—should it become a law—will be made positive and unequivocal. The dispatch referred to makes the Senate measure read, that consolidation is to be carried out "when necessary." That clause needs strengthening. In a matter of this nature as little room as possible should be left open for contingencies. Any change in the law that will lighten the public burdens to the extent of a million of dollars is necessary, if practicable. The only vital question pertinent to its consideration is, can it be done; and, if it can be, it should be done. That this is feasible, that it can be carried out, if enacted, without difficulty, or perceptible disturbance to even established forms and methods, admits of little honest doubt. There should, consequently, be no looseness, ambiguity, or indecision in the language of the statute designed to effect it.

A word on one other point. The compensation of the chief officers of the consolidated districts should be fixed by express terms of law. The practice now is to allow Collectors, in addition to a small salary, a liberal commission upon their total collections. Assessors are paid in the same way, but a limit is set to the amount they can legally receive annually for their services. No such restriction applies to the compensation of Collectors. It will be seen, therefore, that, in order to render consolidation effective as a measure of economy, the payment of the new officers should be settled at, or up to, some definite point, otherwise the change would be simply putting into the pockets of a few officials the emoluments which at present are found to be liberal for a much larger number; and, however much it might benefit the lucky occupants of the places created under it, such change would be of no pecuniary advantage to the people.

From the dispatch of our Washington correspondent this morning, it will be seen that a proposition has been laid before the Spanish Cortes for the emancipation of slaves in Cuba. This has been done at the instigation of "loyal" Cubans. The scheme embraced is one of gradual emancipation—all slaves born after the revolution in Spain of 1868 to be declared free at once, as well as slaves upward of sixty-five years of age. In other cases, the emancipation is to be made a subject for future settlement. What chance this proposition has of being favorably received it is scarcely possible to judge, but if the Cubans who urge it upon the Cortes are at all numerous, it would be madness in Spain to resist their wishes. After emancipation, the "loyal" Cubans will probably consider whether it would not be wise for them to shut out the prospect of future insurrections by attaching themselves to the United States.

Another message from the President on the subject of San Domingo is to be sent in to the Senate. Some features in the former treaty which were objected to have been modified, and the full extent of our liabilities, if we conclude the bargain, has been settled. In this altered shape the treaty ought to be ratified. At any rate, it certainly ought not to be kept suspended "twixt earth and heaven" any longer, like MOHAMMED's coffin. Let us have the question disposed of one way or other.

A canvass worthy of the oldest politicians is being carried on at Rome in order to secure a majority in the Ecumenical Council for the dogma of infallibility. A vigorous "whip" has been plied in order to bring up the absentees, and "caucuses" are frequently held to bring the waverers to a just sense of the duty they owe to the Church. The spectacle can surely be a very satisfactory one to thoughtful Catholics. It was bad enough to assert the new dogma at the present time—but the means which are being taken to force it upon the Council can only be regarded as a scandal to the Church. It is a pity Dr. NEWMAN could not have treated the whole subject in his *Grammar of Assent*.

At a meeting held in this City last night an interesting account was given of the objects of the proposed Evangelical Alliance, to assemble here next September. It was shown by Dr. PRIME that the meeting will be liberal and tolerant in its character, and that it is designed to heal old differences in the Protestant Church rather than create new ones. The Council, whatever may betide, cannot easily do so little good and so much harm as that other great Council now being held at Rome.

A "Fenian army" cannot be brought together without concentrating many elements of disorder in peaceful localities. This is one good reason for stopping these expeditions at the outset. It will be seen from our dispatches this morning that United States troops have been obliged to guard the trains, and at the same time several "prominent" Fenians have been arrested. Gen. GLEASON is among the prisoners now lodged in jail. The people who live along the line upon which the Fenians are traveling are apprehensive of attacks upon their property, but the precautions taken by Gen. MEADE and his assistants will probably be sufficient to prevent mischief. It ought not to require the actual occurrence of the dreaded outrages to convince everybody of the danger of allowing roving bands of half-starved men to wander about the country.

It is quite time that the brutal system adopted on many railroads, of forcibly ejecting passengers from the cars, was done away with. In more instances than one the passenger thus treated has either been maimed for life, or killed outright. In some cases the outrage is committed without any sort of palliation. Thus, Mr. HASKELL was traveling on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and stopped at Newark. The conductor marked his ticket good, but on resuming his journey another conductor demanded a fresh fare. Mr. HASKELL declined to pay it, and he was thereupon thrust out of the car, and he had to walk several miles to his home. Are the conductors thus licensed to take the law into their own hands? If so, there would be no possibility of refusing any preposterous demands which the fraternity chose to make.

The Winnipeg Bill of Rights as shadowed forth in the late speech of President RIEL, makes several considerable demands, and some of them will rather puzzle the diplomacy of the Dominion Government. The first stipulation for the inchoate Province is, that it shall be called Assiniboia; and as the Canadians have already named it Manitoba, the etymologists and archæologists must be called on to open the controversial skirmish. Both names are sonorous, and the province might be happy with either, "were t'other dear charmer away." Next will come the question of the Provincial speech; for another of the demands is that French and English shall be used *together* by the Governor, the Legislature, and the people of the Law Courts. Such an arrangement would be an awkward one—laying these Provincials open to the reproach of being what the Trojans were formerly, "double-tongued;" and the end of it would probably be that the inhabitants would mix languages, and come by degrees to speak a dialect something like the Lingua Franca of Western Europe in the Middle Ages.

JOHN BAZAR, having killed a rival in his love affairs, was tried and sentenced to death in New-Orleans. A petition for clemency was at once sent to the Governor on his behalf, the reason for it being the prisoner's "ignorance," and the fact that he only murdered a man in "a quarrel about a woman." This was rather striking, but JOHN BAZAR, himself, sent a similar request for mercy based upon the ground that "he was not ready to appear before his Maker." He added: "Let me remind you that it is written in the Sacred Volume, in emphatic language, binding on man and society, 'Thou shalt not kill.'" JOHN BAZAR conveniently forgot that injunction himself, but he evidently is of opinion that it ought not to be forgotten when his own neck is in jeopardy. He should have been a criminal lawyer.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS takes high ground on the subject of State rights in the last issue of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He advocates an advanced theory of nationality, *apropos* of the recent constitutional amendments, and suggests the organization of a special Bureau for the practical enforcement of these amendments, to which all questions arising from them shall be referred. Only by some such instrumentality, he thinks, can the whole "harvest of the war" be reaped, and the interests, rights and progress of the freedmen, the Indians and the immigrants be protected. To our mind, the suggestion is fraught with mischief to those classes, by placing them under special tutelage and subjecting them to special control. What they need, is to be politically blended with the mass of the people as speedily as possible, and to be brought up to an assertion of their rights as American citizens upon the broad basis of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The brickmakers of Manchester, England, are what may be termed "ugly customers" to deal with. Having signified their sovereign pleasure that the use of machinery should be abolished in their business, and that no more "worked stone" should be brought into the city, they naturally found themselves in conflict with the master builders. The guiding spirit of the opposition was a Mr. JOHNSON, who succeeded in outflanking the men, only to find himself placed in a state of siege. For twelve months he has not been able to sleep many nights together in one place; his friends refrain from visiting him for fear of some disaster; his servants wish to leave for the same reason; one attempt has been made to blow up his house, and another to burn his wood-yard; his coachman would rather leave his service than drive him home at night; and to crown all, he is asked to pay twenty cents an hour for each policeman required to protect him. No wonder that Mr. JOHNSON complains that "life is becoming almost unbearable."

Among the twelve lady medical students at the University of Zurich there are four of Prussian nationality, three of English, and one of American—from Boston. The authorities appear to have solved the question of mixed classes in a more satisfactory way than has yet been done here. They state that medical and anatomical subjects are invariably treated "just as if no woman were present," and in the course of the six years during which the system has been tried, no difficulties of any kind have arisen. There is a statement with a moral—for Philadelphia.

A recent joint resolution of the Texas Legislature asked Congress to prevent the Republic of Mexico from harboring bands of Indians, who devastate the south-western frontier of that State, and the Committee of Foreign Affairs has the subject now before it for investigation. The case appears to be a serious one, if the accounts given be true. Constant raids, murders, and robberies have kept the frontier settlements in a state of terror and anxiety. Nor is this a recent grievance, for it has existed for the last five years. Of course, some measure will have to be adopted to end this miserable state of affairs, and that duty rests with the Mexican Government. The resolution by Mr. CONNERS imputes bad faith to the Mexicans, but the failure to comply with treaty obligations is more likely to arise from want of power to fulfill them. At all events, the United States has the strongest claims upon the gratitude of the neighboring Republic, which alone should have rendered any complaints of border raiding unnecessary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

PROMISE OF THE WEEK.

The first performance at Booth's of "Taking the Chances," with Mr. J. H. MCVICKER as *Peter Pomeroy*, may be attended this evening....At Wallack's, to-night, "The Honey-moon" is to be acted for the first time this season....The Academy of Music will be occupied to-morrow afternoon by the friends of Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN, to whom a complimentary benefit has been tendered. By day the most comprehensive minstrel entertainment ever given in this country will be the principal attraction, and by night the final appearance of LOTTA, previous to her departure for Europe, seems to be the most conspicuous feature of an interminable programme....On Friday, at Wood's Museum, Mr. A. L. PARKES, business manager of the house, is to benefit by the morning and evening entertainments. The attachés of so popular an establishment as Wood's do not, as a rule, enjoy perpetual *otia*; and as the business manager has most responsibility of all, it is simple justice if the testimonial tendered him yearly is a substantial one....Benefits are in the wind at the Bowery Theater, too, and almost each night will afford an opportunity to the frequenters of the house to show their regard for talent and industry displayed during the progress of a lengthened and active season....Thursday is set apart for Mr. DAN BRYANT's benefit at the Academy of Music....We learn with satisfaction that the Beethoven Musical Festival plans are taking shape. The names printed in the announcement elsewhere are certainly a guarantee of the musical success of the festival....A new acrobat, PEDANTO by name, makes his debut at the Tammany to-night....Miss CARRIE GOLDSTICKER gives a concert at Apollo Hall on Wednesday....Mr. J. S. CLARKE acts to-night at the Brooklyn Park Theater....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associate artists sing at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on Saturday next. "Oberon" will be the opera, and its performance will bring together, perhaps for the last time, the strong company Mme. ROSA has headed with such prosperous results since the outset of the season now closing.

Disagreeable Weather.

That the last three days have been rainy, raw, and altogether unpleasant, he who runs may read and he who is regularly served with the TIMES may read at home without running. For the rest the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending May 28, sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.949 inches; maximum at 12 P. M., May 22, 30.186 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., May 26, 29.768 inches; range, .418 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 62.6°; maximum at 4 P. M., May 25, 78.9°; minimum at 5 A. M., May 28, 50°; range, 28.9°. May 24, rain from 4.15 P. M. to 6 P. M., amount of water, .04 inch; May 26, rain from 8 A. M. to 12 M., amount of water, .13 inch; May 27, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 12 M., .16 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .37 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,619 miles.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPAIN.

Late Proceedings in the Cortes—The Discussion on the Budget—How Deputies Work in Castile—The Regency—Speculations as to Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, May 9, 1870.

As I predicted in a former letter, the discussion of article 13 of the Electoral law became so violent that it was impossible for the Cortes to arrive at any understanding. The Committee finding it extremely difficult to make out a formula which would satisfy all parties, thought best to retire. The organic law on the subject of the elections will only be passed in the month of October, according to some Deputies, while others believe it never will be passed at all. The Cortes have rejected, by a vote of 128 to 46, an amendment tending to prevent civil marriages. The Minister of Justice has read a bill, according to which there will be established in all the Mayors' offices a civil register for inscribing births and deaths. In future the authorization for burial shall be given, not by the Church, but by the municipal authorities, after a legal certificate by a physician appointed to verify the decease.

THE BUDGET.

The Chamber has commenced the Budget of expenses for 1870. At the first session there were thirty-seven Deputies present; besides this number, I ought to reckon the President and three Secretaries. I may add that five Deputies were occupied in writing their private correspondence, three were half asleep, and the others held lively conversations on sundry interesting topics foreign to the one in question. M. HERRERA delivered a long speech, in order to prove to the Deputies and to the country that the financeering of M. FIGUEROLA was disastrous. That he paid no one, notwithstanding the successive losses he had made, and that if a decision were not taken to reform the actual economical system, Spain would rush on fatally and irresistibly to a catastrophe. In all other countries governed constitutionally, the Deputies study the Budget, in order to propose to the Chambers such reforms as they think necessary. In Spain no one studies anything; for two or three days there is a semblance of discussion, and the different Budget are voted without amendments. M. HERRERA, a member of the majority, made laudable efforts to prevent any increase of the financial disorder, but *vox clamantis in deserto*. M. CASTELAR will treat on Monday of the Budget of expenses of the revolution, compared with that of the Ministers of the fallen monarchy. While protesting that there was no indication of an intention on the part of the present Ministry to make reductions in the future, M. CASTELAR showed that there was an excess of 210,000,000 over the sum annually demanded by the Ministry of the late Queen. All M. CASTELAR's eloquence will not succeed, however, in bringing M. FIGUEROLA to an explanation. M. FIGUEROLA has not the talent of a great orator, but he has a gift which serves him as well at the present juncture—that of keeping perfectly quiet in spite of the criticisms passed on him by the Cortes and by the Press.

THE REGENCY.

The high-priest of the Progressist Party, M. OLOZAGA, has arrived, and is in daily conference with the Regent, the Ministers, and the influential members of his party. The greatest reserve is shown with regard to the declarations made in the Ministerial councils, and that is the surest proof that nothing favorable has transpired on the subject of the course taken by the Ministry. M. OLOZAGA is reported to have said to the Regent that the sole reason for not fearing a movement at present exists in the fact that both parties—that of the revolution, and its enemies—are enfeebled by divisions and dissensions. M. OLOZAGA's friends affirm that he is in favor of giving the Regency to PRIM, with a new Ministry, chosen among the most influential chiefs of the fractions of the Chamber. This is mere rumor, and it is not at all likely that M. OLOZAGA will risk offending SERRANO, the Regent actually in power. M. OLOZAGA has no desire of giving up his Ambassador's post, which pays him $50,000 a year, with the additional pleasure of living far from the seats of danger, amid the grandeurs and charms of official life in Paris. M. OLOZAGA was charged to announce once more peremptorily that the Court of the Tuileries is more and more opposed to the Orleans candidate.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

In several of the eastern and southern provinces armed malefactors are committing excesses of all kinds. Near Malaga, M. GONZALEZ, a banker of the city, was returning to his country house in the evening, when he was attacked by two men, both of whom he fired upon and killed. Immediately after six bandits rushed out of a neighboring wood, and stabbed M. GONZALEZ fatally, only leaving him after stripping him of money and valuable papers. The *gendarmerie*, as usual, arrived too late for anything but to take the deposition of the dying man. In Tarragona, a band of twelve brigands, armed with guns, are fighting daily with the *gendarmerie*.

PRIM'S LATE SPEECH.

It may be supposed abroad that M. OLOZAGA inspired the late speech of PRIM. This is not so. The Spanish Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries contented himself with making known to the Cabinet at Madrid that Europe saw with dissatisfaction that Spain remained the seat of agitations and disorders, and was losing precious time in sterile discussions, not making an effort to reconstruct a Government, but M. OLOZAGA was very careful not to give his own opinion as to the solution to be adopted. He could not do so for he is the sworn enemy of ESPARTERO and of the Democrats who support the royal candidate, and is more opposed to the candidacy of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, whom he likes the less because the Tuileries hold it in horror. The result of Gen. PRIM's speech is as follows: The provisional power, of which every one complains, will disappear in two months. By declaring that the Cortes will elect a Monarch before adjourning the antagonism between the Republicans and the Monarchists is greatly increased. It may be expected that if the Cortes elect a King, the elections will be violently contested by the three opposing parties, the Carlists, the Alphonsists and the Republicans. If Gen. ESPARTERO is elected the Republicans and the Democrats will unite their forces to combat the Reactionists, who will coalesce against them. ESPARTERO is seventy-seven years old. He is very liberal, but has a very weak disposition. If he becomes King of Spain the Republicans are sure of triumphing at his death, for they will have entire leisure, and may take their own time to make converts to the Government of their choice. The struggle will be a serious one, first in the Cortes and afterward in the country, and an armed contest between the Carlists and the Republicans must be expected from the moment that the Cortes, by the election of a King, may close the door to the hopes of the vanquished parties, through the votes of the constituents. If the contest becomes general, as is most probable, it will be of short duration, but it will be severe.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Business—Free Trade and Co-operation—The Question of Taxation—Rattening Outrages—New Industries and American Inventions—English Colony in South America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

It may be impossible, as Mr. BRIGHT says, to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple-bar, but Mr. GLADSTONE is trying very hard to do it. Lord HARTINGTON, who reminded the late President LINCOLN of Mrs. Partington, has brought in a bill for the ballot. Nomination day, with its rows, is to be abolished. Every voter is to take a leaf out of a book, leaving a counterfoil, and ballots and counterfoils are to be sent to London and compared, to see if the right voters have voted. And there is to be no more coercion, undue influence, bribery, or corruption in the United Kingdom. And all this wonderful reformation by means of some bits of paper! The elector will be free and honest; money and land can no longer bribe or oppress. Neither the young Lords nor the elderly soap-boilers will have any better chance to get into Parliament than the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. Mr. ODGER, who has been ventilating his grievances with some bitterness to the working men at Birmingham, may have a chance to serve his country all night in the Commons, after working away all day on his shoemaker's bench. The *Times*, I am sorry to see, does not believe in it. It doubts whether a nation can be reformed by a modification—checks and counterfoils. If there is honor among thieves, there may be among electors, and bribery might go on with the ballot. It believes the whole project will be a bungling failure, and that people will be glad to go back to the old, manly, British fashion—that is, the one in vogue, under which three boroughs have just been disfranchised for almost universal corruption, and several of the corruptors have been punished by fines of from £200 to $1,000, with the addition, in two cases, of six months' imprisonment. Dr. KINGLAKE is one of those fined. The wonder is, that in a country where a majority of all kinds of public officials are elected by more or less open bribery, they did not suddenly turn round and hang a few scores of those most readily found guilty. There is a report that the Lords will refuse to let a man marry his deceased wife's sister, but that, as a partial compensation, they will pass Mr. JACOB BRIGHT's Female Suffrage bill, which adds all the old maids and widows, who are rate-payers, to those who in future will take leaves out of the ballot-books. The unhappy thing about Mr. BRIGHT's bill, unless we look upon it as merely the thin end of the wedge, is that it must act as a discouragement to matrimony; and is, in that sense, immoral. What woman, a free and independent house-holder, rate-payer, and elector as well, would surrender these glorious rights and privileges for a husband—a man to take her property, spend her earnings and exercise for her her political privileges! The church bells ring out merrily for a wedding, but the candidate for Parliament cannot join in the rejoicings. It is, perhaps, the knell of his hopes. He has lost a vote. And what a stupid fractional measure it is. Enfranchise the whole sex, and let us see father, mother, sons and daughters all marching up to the ballot box, each armed with a nicely-folded leaf out of the Marquis of HARTINGTON's book, and no one ever to know for which candidate they voted, except the London *Examiner*. On this great question the Prime Minister has not committed himself, but Mr. DISRAELI has distinctly pledged himself not to oppose the bill, and it has been reported that he intended to make a speech in its favor. He promised the Tories that the extension of the suffrage should give them increased majorities, as it should if the poorer and more ignorant are therefore more easily influenced by Tory parsons and squires. And he may go for female suffrage for the same reason that the *Pall Mall* opposes it—because it will only be giving so many more votes to the parsons. Having propitiated the no-popery interest in *Lothair*, and charmed the Catholics at the same time by his descriptions of the Catholic nobility, Mr. DISRAELI may make his grand and crowning success as the apostle of female suffrage. And then what will the *Morning Post* say about what it now stigmatizes as an "offshoot of Bloomerism?" But as the telegraph has told you long ago, the triumph of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT and the female suffrage party was very brief. Late on Thursday night, when the House had dined, the bill was chaffered and laughed out of existence—220 to 94.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

The Convocation of York refuses to join with that of Canterbury in bringing about a revision of the English Bible. For this reason a royal commission is out of the question, but the Convocation of Canterbury has resolved to undertake the work, and ask the aid of all religious denominations throughout the English-speaking world. The Dean of Canterbury wished to include the Jews also, so far as the Old Testament is concerned. Therefore, every one who has an amendment to propose should send it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, post-paid. The present version was a long time in preparation and after it was published it was a full half century before it came into general use. A new version might take longer, considering the violent opposition of men like Lord SHAFTESBURY to any change. It is said that an adequate revision would on an average change one word in every verse of the New Testament; and many whole verses, and some that are considered very important ones, would be left out altogether. Still, as far as I can see, the errors are not so important as many suppose, and the interpolations are in some cases in ten merely explanatory, and many have been first introduced as marginal notes and afterward carelessly embodied in the text. But in a rapidly-changing language every translation requires frequent revision. Words and phrases have not the same meaning now that they had two centuries ago.

FREE TRADE AND CO-OPERATION.

I carefully read all the long and sometimes dull debates in Parliament, when I cannot keep myself awake to hear them. As they often last till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when cabs are scarce, one can hardly get home before daylight; and some nights it don't pay. You may as well read the speeches reduced to good English, and in some cases flattened into good sense, in the morning papers. But in this dreary desert of debate you sometimes stumble on a pregnant fact. Thus, in a speech on free trade and the effects of the French commercial treaty, I find the following on the emigration of the working classes:

"They did not go," the speaker said, "to countries where there was free trade or to the colonies, but to the United States, where the highest protection was maintained simply for the sake of protection. In 1854 fourteen per cent. of those who emigrated went to the North American Colonies, fifty-nine per cent. to the United States, twenty-six per cent. to Australia and New-Zealand, and one per cent. to other places. In 1859 fifty-eight per cent. went to the United States; but in 1867 a remarkable change occurred in the proportions of the emigrants to different countries, for in that year, while only eight per cent. went to the North American Colonies, eighty-two per cent. went to the United States; the emigration to Australia and New-Zealand being seven per cent., and to other places three per cent. That was a remarkable state of things, because during the period which had elapsed between 1859 and 1867 the policy of the United States had become still more highly protective than ever it had been before, and yet the result of that highly protective system was not to deter the laboring classes from going to that country, but rather to encourage them to make it their home. The fact is certainly remarkable, and significant of something; but one would like to know whether people prefer America on account of its protective system or in spite of it."

I have noticed more than once the progress of the co-operative trading movement in London. The success is beyond all expectation. Three years ago a few Post-office clerks clubbed together to buy their groceries, &c., at wholesale prices. Their association spread to other branches of the civil service, and the first year the goods sold amounted to a little over $100,000. The past year the sales of this one establishment have come up to nearly $2,000,000, and the members have divided a profit of about $23,000—that is, they have got their supplies of all kinds so much under cost. The profit coming from outsiders, who have still been supplied with the best qualities at very moderate prices. Here is a system which must in a few years revolutionize all trade, and it is as well to be prepared for it. England will not much longer be a nation of shop-keepers. One large store, arranged upon economical principles, could easily supply every want of a dense population on a radius of a mile in towns, or say three miles in the country, at a very small percentage of profit. It is as simple as a cheese-factory—as practical as the Post-office.

A MYSTERY.

London, and I may as well say England, has a mystery just now in the arrest of two young men who have been for some time masquerading at the theatres and other public places, dressed as women. At their rooms were found forty or fifty expensive dresses, made in the height of the mode, and complete female wardrobes, to the minutest particulars, with wigs, chignons, jewels in great variety. They are said to belong to a gang, and photographs of numbers of well-known persons were found in their possession. The Magistrate has twice remanded them; letters are coming to the Police from all parts of the country, and terrible revelations are expected, but of what character I have not the remotest conception. Women masquerade as men often enough—men on the stage play executive or strong-minded women—but what motive young men can have to go about to the dress circles and private boxes of theatres, dressed as girls of the period, passes my comprehension.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The *Times* has copied from an American paper, as a warning and example, an account of the taxes a free American is able to pay on what he wears, from silk hat to shoe-tap—on everything, at least, that he does not smuggle. It must be a great satisfaction to a man when he puts on his clothes, article after article, to think how much he is doing for his country. There is no such comfort to an Englishman. He must smoke himself blind, or get tipsy, to show his patriotism. Several hours in the House of Commons, and six columns in the newspapers were this week wasted in a discussion of the opium question in India. The English Government, it was said poisons the Chinese with opium for revenue. So we do our own people at home with gin and beer and tobacco was the ready answer. If the Chinese take more opium than is good for them that is their lookout. At any rate we must have the money in some way, and those who propose to take the tax off opium, must tell us how they will make good the deficiency. The gentlemen who did not want the Chinese poisoned had no answer to this argument. This is the substance of the six columns of debate which the *Times* calls unreal, no one caring for it but a few philanthropists; but it was very real to the reporters and printers, and if there were any, the readers.

RATTENING OUTRAGES.

Rattening has recommenced at Sheffield, and at Manchester a master-builder has been dogged, watched, warned, so that he dared not sleep in his own house; his coachman did not dare to drive him; his premises have been set on fire, and attempts made to blow them up with gunpowder because he refused to comply with some trade regulation—using stone cut at the quarry or brick made by machinery. Every Englishman is taxed, if not otherwise outraged, by these trade regulations, which cover the island like a net. The men who shout for free-trade brutally enforce every sort of trade restriction. In the building trades they increase house-rent; in others the cost of clothing, tools, furniture and all the necessaries of life. And the whole system is one of rampant protectionism. If you succeed in getting free trade in America I think it will be of a genuine and impartial character. Mr. JOHNSON, the Manchester man above alluded to, writes:

"Truly life is becoming unbearable. My friends say I have no right to live in the country. This is a fearful state of things for a civilized country. If I go to bed it must be dog sleep and always on the alert. My coachman has not dared to drive me home at night for the last twelve months—in fact, he would have left my service sooner than have done it. My servants now wish to leave, as they dare not stop in the house, and friends dare not come to the house for fear of meeting with some disaster. Until the matter is settled by the authorities or myself no one at present knows where I sleep."

I wonder if photographs of the Manchester brigands would look as villainous as those just sent us from Athens!

NEW INDUSTRIES AND AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

England is not specially wide awake to the introduction of new industries, but a gentleman advertises a book under the title of *Seventy Pounds a Year; How I Make it by My Bees;* and another, who has been engaged for a few years in rearing silk-worms in Devonshire, calculates that a hundred acres of land will give an average net profit of $50 an acre. The science of keeping silk-worms by means of artificial heat and ventilation has been brought to great perfection. There is also a movement for the culture of beet sugar in Southern England and Ireland, and County Cork has some hopes of being permitted to supply the United Kingdom with tobacco. American inventions are taken up with more readiness than most others, for it is now very thoroughly impressed upon the British mind that we are an ingenious people. Birmingham, for instance, is going into the manufacture of screws in the American style on a large scale, and some time since adopted the iron pins. CRAMER, in London, has copied some of the improvements in the American harmoniums, and boasts that he can furnish them forty-five per cent. less in price, on account of the greater cheapness of labor and materials. The American street railways, with beautiful cars made by STEPHENSON, New-York, have begun to be run in London, and in a few months they will radiate to every suburb of the metropolis. On the opening day crowds collected to see them start, and for the first trips they were allowed to pile on in the New-York fashion; but after that day no person will be allowed to stand, and the conductor will be prosecuted if he ever exceeds, inside or out, the regulation number. This rule is everywhere strictly enforced. Asphalt pavement is, I believe, a Parisian luxury; but it has been tried with great success—granite laid in asphalt—in some of the most heavily-worked streets in London. The stones are solid, unworn, and there is neither mud nor dust. It has been proposed to honor in some way the memory of the late Sir JAMES SIMPSON as the inventor of the anæsthetic use of chloroform, which he introduced and used with great success, especially in childbirth. But "An American" has written to the *Times* to claim the merit of the discovery of a similar use of ether by an "obscure dentist, Dr. MORTON, of Boston." "This," our countryman says, "seems to be one of the rare cases in which honor should be given to whom it is due." Rare cases! But another American has written to claim the discovery of etherization for the distinguished scholar and physician, Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, who, I believe, was the original discoverer. Female suffrage, as well as Bloomerism, I find, is also considered an American invention; for a lady writes to one of the papers:

"Many persons seem afraid that the women of England will become Americanized if they have the suffrage. Speaking for myself as an Englishwoman, and I think I indorse the sentiments of my fellow-country women, that they do not desire to follow their American sisterhood in their ultra views and movements respecting woman's rights and wrongs."

In respect to women's rights, Switzerland seems to be rather in advance of any European country. Fourteen ladies are students of the University of Zurich, twelve of them being students of medicine. One of these is a Swiss, two are from London, one from Edinburg, one from Boston, four from St. Petersburg, two from Moscow, two from Odessa, one from Finland. It is said that

"Medical and anatomical subjects are invariably treated before mixed classes, just as if no women were present, and in the course of the six years during which the system has been tried no difficulties of any kind have arisen."

MONADNOCK.

Passage of Troops Over Neutral Ground.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 27.

Our Canadian friends who have lately been so terribly exercised about the refusal of our Government to permit the passage of troops and munitions of war through the Sault Canal, probably forget that instances of similar refusals on their part are not rare. In February, 1847, six companies of volunteers, commanded by Col. A. S. WILLIAMS, left this city en route to Mexico, on the steamer *New-York*, which vessel was chartered to convey them to Sandusky. They passed some distance into Lake Erie, and on account of encountering a large quantity of newly-made ice were compelled to steam back to Malden, where they tied up to the wharf and remained over night. In the meantime the cold became intense, and before daylight next morning not only the lake, as far as the eye could reach, but the river, presented one unbroken field of ice, and the steamer was effectually shut in at a Canadian town. The troops had only enough provisions to last them to Cincinnati, and the prospects before them were not encouraging. Reaching American soil by crossing the river was then out of the question. About 10 o'clock of that day Capt. WHITILY (the mustering officer, who was accompanying the troops to Cincinnati) sent Sergt. N. B. ROWLEY, now of this city, to the commanding officer at Fort Malden, requesting an interview on the steamer. In obedience thereto the British officer in charge of the fort had a conference with Col. WILLIAMS, and this officer then requested permission to convey his men through Canada to Windsor, for the purpose of reaching Detroit. Although the volunteers were unarmed, the British officer returned an answer that permission would not be given. Persuasion was of no avail. Consequently another night was spent at the Malden wharf. The weather during that night was terribly cold; the ice in the river was increased in thickness, and on the following day the troops, by the means of planks laid lengthwise on the ice, were enabled to march over to Bois Blanc Island, and they were thence ferried to Trenton, where they found means of transportation to Sandusky.

THE GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Additional Particulars—Over Four Hundred Houses Burned—Thousands Made Homeless—Loss Estimated at One Million Dollars.

From the Quebec Mercury, May 26.

Another conflagration, the largest since October, 1866, has to be recorded. Yesterday morning, about 1:30 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Crown and Richardson streets, in the heart of the populous suburbs of St. Roch's, two streets north of the Church and Convent, having originated from a defective chimney in the bakery of Mr. LORTIE.

The alarm-box No. 47 could not be opened till the brigade had been summoned, and thus fully twenty minutes of precious time was lost. A strong easterly gale blowing at the time carried the flame with great rapidity to the adjoining houses, and it soon became evident that an extensive conflagration must ensue, and a general panic prevailed among the people, who anticipated a repetition of the sad disasters which had on former occasions devastated this portion of the city.

House after house fell a prey to the devouring element, until a sea of flame swept in every direction, extending to ten or twelve streets. The Jacques Cartier Market Hall was early enveloped by the fierce and raging fire, but under the direction of Chief FERGUSON and His Worship the Mayor, by dint of great efforts of the Fire Brigade, the fire was extinguished after destroying a portion of the edge of the northern roof.

The fire then crept stealthily along the mass of wooden buildings and out-houses along Ann and Richardson and other streets, toward the extensive ship-yard of Mr. BALDWIN, on Prince Edward-street, where two large composite ships, the most valuable yet erected here, which have have been for some time past in course of construction under cover of an immense wooden shed, and nearly ready for launching, were speedily consumed, together with the store-house, work-shop, timber and ship-building material, involving a loss of nearly $100,000.

In the meantime the fire was rapidly extending in other directions, threatening the destruction of the whole suburb. The wind by this time had partially abated, and copious rain commencing to fall, together with the herculean exertions of the fire brigade, nobly aided by the military with hooks, ladders, axes, powder and other appliances, checked the progress of the conflagration, after consuming 400 houses and buildings, destroying $1,000,000 worth of property, and rendering houseless nearly 5,000 people.

The Chapelle des Morts, on St. Anne-street, was burned, and the St. Roch's Church and Convent, several times in flames, narrowly escaped destruction.

At about 4½ A. M. the Royal Artillery, under Col. CHANDLER, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under Major SMYTH, arrived on the scene. The commandant, Col. BOURCHIER, R. E., C. B., and Town Major POPE were already on the ground.

All efforts to check the fire by pulling down houses having been found insufficient, Col. BOURCHIER, with the concurrence of the Mayor, decided to resort to the use of gunpowder, to blow down a wooden house, surrounded by inflammable wooden sheds and palings, on Anne-street, about fifty yards east of the church. Although no fire had already reached there, a charge of powder was successfully lodged by a party of artillery, and exploded. The effect was to destroy utterly the house and sheds, and the concussion actually extinguished the flames which had reached a neighboring house, and effectually stopped the progress of the fire in this quarter. The troops were then moved to the neighborhood of the ship-yards, in order to make every possible effort to save Mr. BALDWIN's and other ships there lying on the stocks. By this time, however, the fire had made too rapid progress in this direction to render the use of powder of any avail. The whole strength of the troops was directed to the destruction of a heavy wooden palisading and sheds which connected with Mr. VALIERE's ship-yards adjoining. All efforts to save Mr. BALDWIN's magnificent ships were unavailing, but the destruction of the palisading prevented the flames from being carried to two other large vessels on the stocks in Mr. VALIERE's yard. The troops worked throughout with unflagging zeal and intrepidity. The following officers were present and ably directed the exertions of the troops, viz: Col. Bourchier, C.B., R.E.; Col. Chandler, R.A.; Major Farmer, R.A.; Major Smyth, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. Powis, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Lieut. O'Brien, R.E.; Lieut. O'Callaghan, R.A.; Lieut. Murray, R.A.; Lieut. White, R.A.; Lieut. French, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Lieut. Gzowski, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

LIST OF HOUSES BURNED.

	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Total.
Dorchester-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Fontaine-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Ann-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Francis-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richardson-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commissioners-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince Edward-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ryland-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Peter-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anderson-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jesuit-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalhousie-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mission-street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
	360	47	5	412

Also, one chapel and long church building in St. Francis-street; and also, one foundry, one ship-yard in Prince Edward-street.

The corporation official report, made today, gives 351 as the total, but our report includes large stores which they do not note.

INSURANCES.

It was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of loss covered by insurance, but the following are the total risks held in that district by all the fire insurance companies doing business in this city:

Quebec Office	$138,000	Provincial	$12,000
Royal	4,000	London, Liverpool	
Home, U. S.	6,000	and Globe	13,000
Phœnix	11,000	London Assurance	1,500
North British	6,000	Western	6,000
British American	15,000		
Total			$267,000

The Fire on the Saguenay—Additional Particulars.

QUEBEC, May 28.—The fire alluded to in yesterday's telegram covered a space of 1,500 square miles, running in a circuitous direction 100 miles in length; 635 families, of about 5,000 persons, are rendered destitute. The parishes destroyed are from the Mistassinie to the Metabetchouan Post, River a Loura, Chamouchouan, Roberval, Point aux Trembles, St. Jerome, Hibertville, Kenogami, St. Dominique de Jonquiere, St. Ann, St. Fulgence, Chicoutimi, Laterriere and St. Alphonse. The fire commenced on the 19th inst. from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M. Provisions have been sent from Kamouraska for the immediate relief of the inhabitants, but unless the Government sends provisions, starvation will be the lot of the unfortunates. Six adults and two children are killed, and several unaccounted for. Cause—farmers setting fire to the woods to make clearances.

A Remarkable Verdict in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 28.

Our Court report gives the conclusion of a trial before Judge HAGANS by which a husband, now divorced and married again, gets a verdict of $6,000 damages for the seduction of his former wife. It was not shown by the testimony that there was any seduction in the case. On the contrary, it appears to have been a case of mutual lewdness, deserving of equal punishment. And if the testimony of the principal witness is to be credited, the trespasser did not know that the woman was married. It further appears that the husband knew that his wife's sister was a lewd woman, and yet he permitted her to stay for considerable periods at his house, and his wife to go out with her. According to the testimony of the principal witness, the offender was presented to the wife while she and her sister were on the street "plying their vocation."

It also appears by the husband's testimony that at one time when his wife went out of town on a visit, he had a young woman to keep house for him, for which his wife had him arrested for adultery, but omitted to prosecute. He explains by saying that he did this to excite his wife's jealousy so that she would not leave home again. All this seems to show moral sensibilities whose injuries will be largely compensated by a verdict of $6,000.

Reported Extensive Forgeries in Savannah.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, May 26.

The fact that EPSTEIN & EINSTEIN have been, for some time, raising large sums of money by means of forged indorsements, was accidentally disclosed yesterday morning. It appears that the names of MEINHARD BROTHERS & CO. have been forged to the amount of about $17,000, that of BLUN & MEYER to the amount of some $5,000, GEORGE GEMENDEN for some $7,000 or $8,000, and A. A. SOLOMONS for $6,000.

When the discovery was made a warrant, charging EPSTEIN & EINSTEIN with the offense of forging the indorsement of MEINHARD BROTHERS & CO. upon a note for $3,000, was issued by Justice WADE, upon which Mr. EINSTEIN was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance for trial at the next term of the City Court, but EPSTEIN could not be found. Upon the arrest of Mr. EINSTEIN it transpired that he was not the partner of EPSTEIN, but that his son, who resides in New-York, was his partner, whereupon eight attachments, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $26,794, were issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff DOONER, who proceeded forthwith to take possession of their dry-goods store on Congress-street.

We are also told that Mr. EPSTEIN borrowed $800 from Mr. GEMENDEN, $800 from A. A. SOLOMONS, and $300 from Mr. G. I. TAGGART on Monday.

We learn that the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah is the heaviest sufferer by these forgeries, but there are other victims whose names we could not learn.

STREET AFFRAYS.

Singular Homicide in Oliver-Street—Deadly Fracas in Montgomery-Street.

The precinct returns to Police Head-quarters, yesterday morning, were burdened with many items of breaches of the peace, occurring during the previous night, and with accounts of affrays, one of which resulted in instant death, and another in a deadly injury.

The first of these affairs was of a most singular character. Officer FRANK SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, being on post, on approaching the corner of Oliver and Madison streets at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, heard a cry of "Oh," and saw a man fall to the sidewalk opposite No. 20 Oliver-street, and noticed that a man and woman who had been standing with the fallen man instantly walked rapidly away. He pursued them, soon overtook them, and arresting both, took them to the Oak-street Station-house. Meantime the fallen man had been picked up and also carried to the Station-house, where it was found that, although there were no marks of violence whatever upon the person, he was already dead and had been so for some moments. The prisoner being asked for an explanation of the affair, the man said that he was talking with his female friend when the deceased, who was an entire stranger to him and her, came up and grossly insulted her, whereupon he struck him in the face with his fist, and the man falling, he and his companion walked away. The woman gave precisely the same version of the occurrence, stating that she was out in search of her husband. It appeared further that the name of the woman is BRIDGET FAGIN, and that the man who thus unwittingly committed a homicide is THOS. CROWLEY, a printer, twenty-one years of age, living at No. 35 New Chambers-street, who is not known to the Police as a desperate character, although it is said he has been arrested once or twice for intoxication. The deceased was entirely unknown to the Police, and to all persons in the neighborhood, so that he was probably a stranger in the locality where he so unexpectedly met his death. He was about five feet eight inches high, had light-brown hair, heavy sandy moustache and blue eyes; he wore a light vest and pantaloons and dark frock coat, and on the fingers of the right hand were two gold rings, one plain and the other engraved with the letters T. N. During the morning, large numbers of persons called to see the body, but it remained unidentified. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest on the body during the morning, and the post-mortem examination by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, showing that the deceased had died from apoplexy, and it being evident that the blow which had probably brought on the fit was not given with any intent to do serious injury, both the prisoners were discharged by the Coroner. The remains were subsequently sent to the Morgue, where they still remain, and have not been identified.

At an early hour yesterday morning another affray occurred in Montgomery-street among several boys, the oldest of them being seventeen years of age. So far as the facts have been gathered by the Police, it appeared that an attack was made upon MAURICE HALLOWAY, aged sixteen years, who lives at No. 44 Essex-street, by JAMES NOLAN, JAMES KELLY and JAMES MORRISEY, by one of whom he was stabbed through the left lung, causing a dangerous and probably fatal wound. The assailants fled immediately after the outrage, leaving their victim bleeding upon the sidewalk, where he was found by Officer WALSH, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken to the Madison-street Station-house, whence he was subsequently conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. All of the assailants were afterward arrested by the same officer, and are held to await the result of the injury.

JEROME PARK RACES.

List of the Thorough-breds That Have Thus far Arrived to Take Part in the Spring Meeting Contests.

We published yesterday the complete programme of the Jerome Park Spring meeting, which commences next Saturday. The following list comprises all the stables of thorough-breds that have arrived at Jerome Park thus far:

Messrs. WHEELER & LITTELL'S STABLE—Trainer, T. PURYEAR.—1. b. m. *Flora McIvor*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Floride*, by *Wagner*; engaged in the Jockey Club Handicap. 2. b. f. *Betty Hacks*, 3 years, by imp. *Huntington*, dam by *Knight of St. George*, engaged in the Ladies' and Belmont Stakes. 3. *Leland*, ch. c. by *Lightning*, dam by *Yorkshire*, 3 years; not engaged at this meeting, but in the three-year old stakes at Long Branch, and the Dinner Party Stakes at Baltimore. 4. ch. c. *Eaton*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Lizzie Morgan*, by *Glencoe*; 5. *Air-Tight*, 4 years, by *Censor*, dam by *Revenue*; in the Belmont Stakes.

Messrs. BACON & HOLLAND'S STABLE—Major T. BACON, Trainer.—1. b. c. *Corsican*, 5 years, by *Uncle Vic*, dam by *Sovereign*; in the Fordham Stakes, Westchester Cup and Jockey Club Handicap. 2. b. f. *Nannie Douglass*, 4 years, by *Rogers*, dam the dam of *Hiawatha*; in the above two handicaps and cup. 3. b. c. *Barnwell*, 4 years, by *Star Davis*, dam imported *Rosalind*, by *Bustard*; in the Fordham Stakes. 4. ch. f. *Spray*, 3 years, by *Bulletin*, dam *Sentenza*, by *Albion*. 5. ch. c. *Mozart*, 3 years, by Australian dam sister to *Idlewild*. 6. b. c. *Lynchburg*, 3 years, by *Leamington*, dam *Neutrality*, by *Revenue*; not engaged at this meeting.

Mr. PENNOCK'S STABLE—Trainer, EPH. SNEDEKER.—1. b. m. *Nellie McDonald*, by *Colossus*, dam *Maid of Monmouth*, 5 years, in the Westchester Cup. 2. b. c., 4 years, by *Colton*, dam *Josephine B. Rowan*, by *The Colonel*, in the Westchester Cup and Jockey Club Handicap. 3. b. c., 3 years, by *Norton*, dam *Rebecca T. Price*, in the Fordham Stakes. 4. b. c. *Billa*, 3 years, by *Norton*, dam *Josephine B. Rowan*, in the Belmont Stakes. 5. b. c., 3 years, by *Colossus*, dam by *Revenue*. 6. gr. c., *Windquill*, by *Vandal*, dam *Fence*, in the Belmont Stakes. 7. ch. c. 3 years, by *Censor*, dam *Rachael Dawson*, by *Vandal*.

Messrs. LITTLEFIELD & THOMAS' STABLE—Trainer, CHAS. LITTLEFIELD.—1. ch. c. 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Jas. A. Connolly's* dam, by *Maryland*. 2. b. f. *Tullaria*, 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Lady Taylor*, by *Glencoe*; in the Ladies' Stake. 3. b. f. 3 years, by *Knight of St. George*, dam, sister to *Jerome Edgar* by *Star Davis*. 4. b. f. 3 years, by *War Dance*, out of *Herzog's* dam (*Dixie*) by *Sovereign*. 5. b. c. 3 years, *Jersey Blue*, by *Asteroid*, out of *Charley Armstrong's* dam by *Grey Eagle*. 6. ch. c. 3 years, by *Colossus*, out of *Charley Armstrong's* dam. 7. br. c. 3 years, by *Donerail*, dam *Canary Bird* by *Commodore*. 8. ch. g. 4 years, *Breckenridge*, dam out of *Ellen Bateman*. None of the above, except *Tullaria*, are engaged in any of the stakes in this meeting.

Messrs. COTTRELL and BABCOCK'S STABLE—Trainer, Col. T. PATTERSON. 1. ch. c. *Cottrill*, four years, by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Maggie G.*, by *Brown Dick*; in the Fordham Stakes and Jockey Club Handicap. 2. b. f. *Cricket*, three years, by *Daniel Boone*, dam *Lilly Ward*, by *Lexington*; in the Belmont and Ladies' Stakes. 3. gr. c. *Fire Ball*, by *Lightning*, dam *Herzog's*, dam *Dixie*. 4. b. f. *Lady Petrie*, three years, by *Lexington*, dam *Virgil's* dam by *Yorkshire*. 5. ch. c. *Helmbold*, 4 years, by *Australian*, dam *Lavender* by *Wagner*, in the Westchester Cup. 6. b. c. *Pompey Payne*, 4 years, by *Vandal*, dam *Magnolia* by *Mahomet*; in the Fordham Stakes. 7. ch. c. 3 years, by *Jack Malone*, dam *Delia* by *Priam*. 8. ch. f. 3 years, by *Jack Malone*, dam by *Childe Harold*. The last-named four belonged to Mr. BABCOCK. 9. b. f. 3 years, by *Whale*, dam by *Sovereign*.

THE JEROME PARK STABLE—GEORGE WALDEN, Trainer.—1. b. c. *Glengarry*, 4 years, by *Thormanby*, dam *Carbine*, by *Rifleman*; in the Fordham Stakes. 2. b. f. *Rapture*, 2 years, by *Lapidist*, dam *Parachute*, by *Yorkshire*, in the Fordham Stakes. 3. b. c. *Warbanner*, 3 years, by *Warminster*, dam *Parachute*. 4. b. c. *Whirlwind*, 3 years, by *Trovatore*, dam *Cyclone*, by *Vandal*; in the Belmont Stakes. 5. b. f. 3 years, by *Kentucky*, dam *Salinatone*, by *Lapidist*. 6. ch. f. 2 years, *Dolly Fisher*, by *Kentucky*, dam *Blue Ribbon*, by *Revenue*. 7. ch. f. 2 years, *Lauretta*, by *Kentucky*, dam by *Glencoe*. 8. ch. f. *Lelia*, 2 years, by *Kentucky*, dam by *Mango*. 10. b. f. 2 years, by *Kentucky*, dam *Cyclone*.

JOHN O'DONNELL'S STABLE—Trainer, A. TAYLOR.—1. ch. c. *General Duke*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Sallie* by *Yorkshire*. 2. br. h. *E. B. Connolly*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler* by *Albion*; in the Fordham Stakes. 3. b. c. by *Lightning*, 3 years. 4. b. c. 2 years, by *Asteroid*, dam *Lavender* by *Wagner*; 5. b. f. *Rejected*, by imp. *Huntington*, dam *Columbia* by *Glencoe*, 3 years. 6. ch. c. *Ganonious*, 3 years, by *Prophet*, dam *Jessie Dixon*, (*Narragansett's* dam.) This colt belongs to Mr. J. S. WATSON, and is not engaged in any stakes here.

GOV. BOWIE'S STABLE—Trainer, DAVID McCOUN.—1. ch. c. *Pentecost*, 4 years, by *Donerail*, dam *Medina* by *Yorkshire*; in the Westchester Cup. 2. b. c. *Legatee*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Lealty* by *Trustee*; in the Jockey Club Handicap. 3. g. c. *St. Patrick*, 4 years, by *Stonewall*, dam by *Regulus*. 4. ch. f. *My Maryland*, 3 years, by *Brown Dick*, dam *Fanny McAlister*, (*Muggins* dam); in the Belmont Stakes. 5. ch. c. *John Happy*, 3 years, by *Brown Dick*, dam *Sally Woodward* by *Albion*; in the Belmont Stakes. 6. ch. f. *Hilarity*, 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Hilarity* by *Glencoe*.

Messrs. ECKERSON & McCONNELL'S STABLE—Trainer, WALDEN COLDEN.—1. ch. h. *Melairie*, 6 years, by *Star Davis*, dam *Katonah* by *Voucher*; in the Fordham Stakes. 2. ch. h. *Sanford*, 5 years, by *Uncle Vic*, dam *Dolly Carter* by *Glencoe*; in the Fordham Stakes, Westchester Cup and Jockey Club Handicap. 3. ch. c. *Tammany*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Lis Mardie*, by *Glencoe*; in the Belmont Stakes. These belong to Mr. ECKERSON. 4. br. c. *Chillicothe*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Lilla*, (*Gen. Duke's* dam.) 5. ch. f. *Lilla Harness*, 3 years, by *Revolver*, dam *Luxemburg's* dam by *Lexington*—these two belong Mr. McCONNELL. 6. br. h. *Olimat*, aged, by *Balrownie*, dam *Jewel*, by *Arab*; in the Members' Cup. 7. br. h. *Somerset*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Mary Case* by *Whalebone*. 8. ch. h. *Gen. Yorke*, 5 years, by *Planet*, dam *Albine*; in the Westchester Cup.

Messrs. DENNISON & CRAWFORD'S STABLE—Trainer, Mr. T. PURYEAR.—1. br. c. *Narragansett*, 4 years, by *Eclipse* dam *Jesse Dixon*, by *Arlington*; in the Westchester cup. 2. br. c., 3 years, by *Censor*, dam *The Gloaming*, by *Glencoe*; in the Belmont Stakes. 3. b. f., 3 years, by *Censor*, dam *Fidelia*, by *Revenue*; in the Belmont and Ladies' Stakes. 4. ch. f. by *Censor*, dam *L'Andasse* by *Hobbie Noble*; in the Belmont and Ladies' Stakes. 5. b. c. *Marcus*, 3 years, by *Prophet*, dam *Jesse Dixon*. 6. b. c., 3 years, by *Censor*, dam *The Gloaming*; 7. ch. f. two years, by *Censor*, dam *Julia*, by *Glencoe*; 8. b. c. two years, by *Jerome Edgar*, dam sister to *O'Meara*, by *Balrownie*.

MAJOR T. DOSWELL'S STABLE—Trainer, G. BELL.—1. br. h. *Abdel Kader*, 5 years, by *Australian*, dam *Rosette*, by *Bethune*; in the Westchester Cup. 2. ch. f. *Belinda*, 3 years, by *Eclipse*, dam *Nina*, by *Boston*; in the Belmont and Ladies' Stakes. 3. b. f. *Midday*, 3 years, by *Eclipse*, dam *Nicolie*; engaged same as *Belinda*. 4. b. c. 3 years, by *Leamington*, dam *Fanny Washington*. 5. ch. c., 3 years, by *Planet*.

CAPT. T. G. MOORE'S STABLE—Trainer, Capt. MOORE.—1. ch. c. *Foster*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Verona*, by *Yorkshire*; in the Belmont Stakes. 2. ch. c. *McClosky*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Laura*, by *Leviathan*, in the Belmont Stakes. 3. ch. f. *Maggie B. B.*, 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Madeline*, by *Boston*.

MR. D. SWIGERT'S STABLE—D. SWIGERT, Trainer.—1. blk. h. *Vergil*, 6 years, by *Vandal*, dam *Hymenia* by *Yorkshire*; in the Jockey Club Handicap. 2. b. f. *Acrostic*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Alice Jones* by *Glencoe*; in the Belmont and Ladies' Stakes. 3. b. c. *King Bolt*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Ethan Lass* by *Kingston*; in the Belmont Stakes. 4. br. c. *Muskeler*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Heiress* by *Scythian*. 5. ch. f. *Witchcraft*, 3 years, by *Lexington*, out of *Little Mac's* dam, by *Weatherbit*. 6. ch. f. *Pasadena*, 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Idlewild*.

H. B. TODD'S STABLE—W. DOWNING, Trainer.—1. br. h. *Harry Booth*, aged, by *Lexington*, dam *Blonde*. 2. b. h. *W. P. Bacon*, 6 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Kate Hayes*. 3. br. h. *Emmanuel*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam sister to *Vandal*. 4. br. c. by *Harry Booth*, dam by *Engineer*.

Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS' STABLE—ALBERT, Trainer.—1. br. f. *Viola*, 3 years, by *Balrownie*, dam *Verbena*, by *Knight of St. George*. 2. ch. f. *Viscos*, 3 years, by *Censor*, dam *Verbena*. 3. b. c. *Mariola*, 3 years, by *The Marshall*, dam *Belle*, by *Monarch*. 4. blk. f. *Iris*, 3 years, by *Kentucky*, dam *Jenny*, by *Monarch*. 5. b. f. *Mignonette*, 3 years, by *The Marshall*, dam *Ellen Bateman*, by *Glencoe*. 6. b. f. *Myrtle*, 3 years, by *The Marshall*, dam *Rebecca*, by *Glencoe*. 7. ch. f. *Mimosa*, 3 years, by *The Marshall*, dam *Miss Trustee*, by *Breckinridge*. 8. b. c. *Marcel*, 3 years, by *The Marshall*, dam *Lady Spang*.

MR. JAMES THOMPSON'S STABLE—Trainer, J. THOMPSON.—1. br. m. *Lobelia*, by *Bonnie Scotland*, dam *Capitola*. 2. b. c., 2 years, by *Rogers*. 3. br. c., 3 years, by *Breckinridge*, dam *Lady Spang*.

Besides the above, T. HITCHELL has Mr. O'FALLON's ch. c. *Athlone*, 4 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Alabama*, engaged in a $2,000 match with Mr. BELMONT's *Fenian*; W. MORRIS has b. c. *Mitchell*, 4 years; J. O'NEILL has b. h. *Bohannon*, 5 years; and G. CARSON has ch. f. *Tasmania*, 4 years, and br. f., 3 years, sister to *Tasmania*.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Vote by Counties for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

	Chief Just. Church.	Chief Just. [illegible]	Republican Asso. Judges. Mason.	Republican Asso. Judges. Andrews.	Republican Asso. Judges. Folger.	Republican Asso. Judges. Hale.
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5021
Allegany	2418	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2401	2256
Broome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chautauqua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemung	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chenango	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cortland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutchess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herkimer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oneida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onondaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otsego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockland	419	[illegible]	419	[illegible]	[illegible]	419
St. Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schoharie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steuben	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tompkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yates	1175	[illegible]	1185	1182	1149	1167
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The vote of the two counties, Essex and Kings, not given in the above table, will not change the result, and the new Court of Appeals will therefore be composed as follows:

Chief Judge—Sanford E. Church.
Associate Judge—William F. Allen.
Associate Judge—Charles Rapallo.
Associate Judge—Martin Grover.
Associate Judge—Rufus W. Peckham.
Associate Judge—Charles J. Folger.
Associate Judge—Charles Andrews.

Prince Arthur in the Field.

From the Montreal News.

There is something of the romantic in a Prince of the blood being summoned from a ball-room to the field of battle. His Royal Highness celebrated Tuesday, the 24th inst., Her Majesty's birthday, by a large dinner party at his own residence, and in the evening proceeded to a ball at Mr. ALLAN's. It was while at the ball that the Prince first heard that his regiment, the Prince Consort's Own Rifles, was under orders to proceed to the frontier in anticipation of a Fenian invasion. The Prince left at an early hour yesterday morning, and inspired by the gallantry of his race, asked permission to serve on Lord RUSSELL's staff. The post of danger is the post of honor, and it was a brave act of His Royal Highness to select an exposed and prominent position. His presence on the field will inspire every British subject with fresh zeal. We regret the hard necessity which compels His Royal Highness to put his life in so ignoble a combat, but we are puzzled to know what we should have done had the Fenians delayed their attack until the last of the regular troops had departed.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

Rhododendrons.

These superb plants are now in bloom in the grounds of PARSONS & CO., at Flushing.—*Advertisement.*

BEEF TEA at two cents per cup, made in two minutes, from the genuine Toxen Liebig's Extract of Meat. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

It Will Relieve the Baby.

There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Drawers.

Unrivaled in Style and Manufacture, at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row., publishers *Scientific American*.

European Tourists find among the higher classes no dentifrice so popular as LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Boots and Shoes

AT GREAT REDUCTION,

consisting in great variety and style of first-class goods. This large assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers are offered at a great reduction from former prices. A visit to this establishment is solicited, to examine the large assortment of goods, and be convinced that this is the place to get first-class goods at low prices. Particular attention given to measure work.

C. C. RICHMOND, No. 575 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CLOSE—BENHAM.—On Thursday, May 26, at the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. George De F. Folsom, of New-Haven, Mr. JOHN R. CLOSE, of Cranford, N. J., to MARIE C., eldest daughter of Junius N. Benham, Esq., of Bridgeport.

ESTES—COFFIN.—On Thursday, the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, CHARLES M. ESTES, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., to EMMA L., only daughter of Mr. A. M. Coffin, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

AMY.—On Saturday, May 28, Mrs. CLEMENCE AMY, nee Drouillon, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st.

BEARD.—On Friday afternoon, after a short illness, ALGERNON E. BEARD, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, at South Norwalk, Conn., at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, 31st inst.

CORNELL.—On Sunday, May 29, CAROLINE CORNELL, widow of the late Wm. T. Cornell, in the 63d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARR.—On Saturday morning, May 28, SARAH ADELINE CARR, wife of WILLIAM S. CARR, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 319 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, May 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—May 28, of consumption, Mrs. MARY E. FERRIS, daughter of the late Joseph W. Kellogg.

Funeral will take place Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hurd, No. 222 West 15th-st.

GROVER.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., of Bronchitis, LEWIS C. GROVER, JR., aged 28 years.

Funeral from the house of his father, Lewis C. Grover, No. 33 Washington-st., Newark, on Tuesday, May 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HEWITT.—At Trenton, N. J., May 28, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. ANN HEWITT, relict of the late John Hewitt, Esq., formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at her late residence, No. 40 Hanover-street, Trenton, on Tuesday, May 31, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the trains which leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 9½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

KINGSLAND.—On Saturday, May 28, JOHN J. KINGSLAND, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 29th inst., AGNES, wife of Dr. George Marvin, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 1st June, at 3½ P. M., at First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., near Clark-st.

PARSONS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, May 28, FRANK COOLEY, youngest child of Charles H. and Sarah L. Parsons.

Funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Monday,) at No. 138 West 36th-st.

STONE.—On the 28th instant, MARY, infant daughter of Chauncey G. and Mary H. Stone, aged 1 year 8 months and 28 days.

The funeral services were held at her parents' residence yesterday.

VAN KLEEK.—In Jersey City, on Friday, May 27, Rev. RICHARD DAVIS VAN KLEEK, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 241 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, on Monday, May 30, at 10 A. M.

WALTON.—On Saturday, May 28, of pneumonia, HENRY C. WALTON, M. D., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West 18th-st., near Fifth-av., on Monday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, May 28, Mrs. ELEANOR A. WOODRUFF, daughter of the late Stephen Allen, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, east side Washington-square, this Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the advertising columns of newspapers. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the Western World. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experience of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the Internal Revenue Department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietary restorative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken-down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.,

FURNISH COUNTRY RESIDENCES WITH CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE, CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY OF A RELIABLE QUALITY AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

White French China Dinner Sets, 152 pieces, $25.
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, $30 50.
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 160 pieces, $67.
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

All housekeepers will find it to their interest to examine our prices for China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c., all marked in plain figures, and at prices far below anything ever heard of. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

200 pairs Mantel-vases at half price.
150 Card-receivers at half price.
50 pairs Jardinieres at half price.
25 Card-tables at half price.
Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1869, $5,061,970 79, BEING $158 OF ASSETS TO $100 OF LIABILITIES. INCOME FOR 1869, $2,422,979 00.

Ordinary and non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

This Company combines the two great systems of Life Insurance, viz.: HALF NOTE, with percentage dividends, and ALL CASH, WITH CONTRIBUTION DIVIDENDS. Dividends on the half-note plan have been 50 PER CENT. Dividends on the contribution plan BEGIN WITH PAYMENT OF SECOND PREMIUM. NO RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL OR LOCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OR EUROPE. NO EXTRA RATES FOR INSURING THE LIVES OF WOMEN, OR OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Persons desiring Life Insurance are invited to investigate the many advantages offered by the liberal terms of policies, low rates of premiums, and large dividends of this Company. Applications for insurance or agencies can be made to any agent of the Company in the principal cities, or to the Home Office, at Hartford, Conn.

E. FESSENDEN, Pres. J. F. BURNS, Sec.

Active solicitors wanted for New-York City and vicinity. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York. A. C. GOODMAN, Resident Director.

NYS

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills muslin, and fine linen bosoms, cuffs, &c., at $66 per dozen, "HAND-MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.

NOTICE.

Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt, and written signature on the box.

By mailing me the following measures I can safely guarantee you perfect-fitting shirts:

MEASURES.

NECK—Inches around from button to button-hole.
YOKE—Inches from one shoulder-joint to the other.
BREAST—Inches around the chest under the armpits.
WAIST—Number of inches around.
BOSOM—Do you want studs, eyelets or buttons.
SHIRT—Length. State style of plaits in bosom.
SLEEVE—Length from centre of back to knuckles.
WRIST—Style of cuff.
HEIGHT—feet, inches, WEIGHT, pounds.
N. B.—Goods ordered forwarded to any part of the United States by express in five days from receipt of order, "C. O. D."

The express agent will allow you to examine the goods before paying for them, and if not perfectly satisfactory you need not take them.

LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the Celebrated "Y. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT 395 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 3,997.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES, also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 515 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market has shown but little activity during the past week, and has been marked by no notable features. Thursday was the best day of the week, but a large part of the property sold on that day was located in Brooklyn. The week's sales of City property at the Exchange amount to but $183,009.

In out-of-town transactions more activity has been displayed. On Monday JOHNSON & MILLER had a most successful sale at Elm Park, Staten Island, and on Tuesday A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER had an equally successful one at Cranford, N. J. On Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Exchange, JOHNSON & MILLER disposed of a large number of lots in that city at good prices, and the same day the MELLICK BROTHERS sold a large farm at a fair price, situated at Roselle, N. J. These sales were the principal events of the week.

The leases recorded last week numbered 146, representing property valued at $2,145,769.

This week promises a better state of affairs, and if the advertisements of sales to come off may be taken as an indication, the business will be unusually large. The following is in brief the proposed programme. Tuesday, at the Exchange, at 12 M.: A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sell 100 lots, plots and villa sites at Fordham Park, near Fordham Depot, in Westchester County. The property belongs to the estate of the late PETER LORILLARD, and represents the unsold portion situated at Fordham. The sale is peremptory, and is made by order of the Supreme Court in partition under the direction of a referee.

On the same day, time and place E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the late residence of Capt. A. DE PEYSTER, deceased, located on Bard and Davis avenues, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. The house is a modern one, in good order, and the grounds around it consist of about five acres. The property is one hour distant from New-York. Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. will also sell the lease of house and lot known as No. 29 Clinton-place, in this City, north side, opposite Greene-street. The lease has six years to run from the 1st inst. Ground rent $800 per annum.

On Tuesday, on the ground, at 1 o'clock, JOHNSON & MILLER sell 400 lots at Linden Park, S. I. The Park is situated between the Old Town and Richmond roads, Burgher-avenue and the Staten Island Railway, one mile from Vanderbilt's Landing and forty-nine minutes from New-York. The streets are already graded and the lots are represented as desirable. They will all be sold. A large brick house, with seven acres of land, will also be sold with the property. Excursion tickets are issued free to those desiring to attend the sale, and before the sale a bountiful collation is to be spread. Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the next fair day.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange, at noon, V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. sell, by order of the executors of ISAAC DYCKMAN, deceased, 1,000 lots of City property. These lots form a part of the Dyckman homestead, and are situated on Broadway, Harlem River, Ninth and Tenth avenues, Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Eleventh streets, inclusive, and on other contiguous streets and avenues. The sale is positive, and comprises one of the largest plots of property on Manhattan Island ever offered to the public at one time. The rapid growth of the City northward renders the sale one of peculiar importance.

On Wednesday, also, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., sell at the Exchange a number of lots with improvements, located on Rivington, East Twenty-fourth-street, Second-avenue and Third-street. Also five lots each on Willoughby and Tompkins avenues in Brooklyn.

On Thursday, at the Exchange, at 12 M., ROBERTS & MCGUIRE have a large sale of valuable improved and unimproved City property, consisting of houses and lots on Elizabeth, Mott, and Houston streets, and of lots on Tenth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, respectively.

On Thursday, also at the Exchange, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER sell a dwelling and twenty-eight acres of land, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within three-quarters of a mile of the Montclair Station, on the Patterson Railway. The premises are in good order, in a good neighborhood, and on high ground; possession will be given immediately. It was inadvertently stated in Saturday's TIMES that this property would be sold on the ground, instead of at the Exchange.

On Saturday at 1 P. M., MELLICK BROTHERS, on the premises, sell sixty villa plots at Passaic Village, N. J. These lots are within two minutes' walk of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and also near the stations of the Erie, and the Paterson and Newark Railways. On the day named a special train will be run at 11½ A. M., passengers taking the ferry at that hour from the foot of Barclay-street. A collation will also be furnished on the arrival of the train.

The above comprises the noted sales to take place during the coming week; the usual number of legal transactions will also probably be made, and several minor sales are in addition advertised. All these taken together bid fair to produce an active market, and one, the results of which as has been said, will be watched with interest.

WARD & OGDEN, Union-square, report having sold recently at private sale the following City property:

Four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 38 West Fifty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, lot 16.8 by 100, $30,000.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot No. 48 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, lot 25 by 100, $30,000.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot No. 117 West Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lot 20 by 100, $14,000.

Three-story brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 106 East Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, lot 15 by 100, $16,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broad-st., w. s., 16 ft. n. of Stone-st., 27.3x97	[illegible]
Clinton-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Madison-st., 25x98.7	$12,000
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	17,500
Willet-st., e. s., 62 ft. n. of Grand-st., 19x50	8,900
10th-st., s. s., 53.11 ft. e. of Greenwich-av., 32x30.8 x3.4x21.9x5.4x12.9x69	12,000
11th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25.6x94.9	21,500
12th-st., s. s., 19 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.8x61x28.9x41.6	12,000
13th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x103.3	15,000
24th-st., n. s., 207.1 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.5x98.9	12,150
40th-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	8,400
Same property	10,300
42d-st., s. s., 358.4 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.4	11,400
47th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100	18,000
56th-st., n. s., 575 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.9x100.5	13,125
56th-st., n. s., 588.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 12.9x100.5	13,125
88th-st. and Madison-av., n. e. corner 25.2x100.8	14,000
105th-st., s. s. 300 ft., w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.9	9,000
117th-st., s. s. 325.3 ft., w. of 2d av., 16.2x½ block	7,500
Madison-av. and 88th-st., n. w. corner, 100.8x128.10	42,500
2d-av. and 21st-st., s. w. corner, 20x77, deed 1866	1,100
4th-av., w. s., between 67th and 68th sts., 200x10x 200x100.5x100x100.5x100	20,000
4th-av., e. s., 19.9 ft., n. of 39th-st., 19.9x80	45,000

Leases Recorded.

Pearl-st., No. 502, 2¼ years, per year	$800
Division-st., No. 85½, 5 years, per year	900
60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 11 lots, 5 years, per year	1,000
42d-st., No. 241, West, 11½ years, per year	1,573

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Columbus-st., w. s., 16 ft. n. of Sackett-st., 42x25, deed 1856	$4,000
Chauncey-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 15.8x 100	8,500
Clove road, w. s., parcel No. 9, map D. Cooke	2,200
Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 127.9x 100.5	1,500
Dean-st., s. s., 36.10 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x80	1,800
Dean-st., s. s., 18 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.10x80	1,500
Dean-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	2,000
Dean-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x114.5	7,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Grand-av., 20x80	8,000
Union-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100	12,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Pace-av., 50x127.9	1,150
Williams-place, e. s., 195.4 ft. s. of Fulton-av. and Jamaica Plank road, 25x100	485
North 9th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-st., 200x300x200 x138.4x100x23.4x100x23.4	7,000
14th-st., s. s., 187.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100, deed 1864	1,300
19th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x100	8,000
Atlantic-av. and Monroe-st., s. e. corner, 25.4x 81.9	2,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80 } Lewis-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of McDonough-st., 40x 95 }	1,800
Lefferts-av., s. s., and Van Voorhees-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Cedar-st., 50x250	425
New-York-av., e. s., 92.9 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 74.8x100	12,000
North pier of Atlantic Dock Co., 12.5 ft w. of Hamilton-av., 37.6x100	18,000
5th-av., e. s., 88 ft. s. of 13th-st., 20x80	6,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Road to Upper Landing, e. s., adjoining J. B. Ferris, 10 acres	$6,000
Hudson and Smith sts., s. w. corner, 3 1-10 acres	6,000

East Chester.

South-st., n. e. s., adjoining Harlem Railroad, 25 x100 } Railroad-av., s. w. s., lot No. 422, West Mt. Vernon, 80x125 }	2,100

Greenburg.

Windle-av. and Main-st., s. w. corner, 107x108	3,000

Morrisania.

Lowell-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. n. w. of College-av., 25 x100	[illegible]

Pelham.

Main-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Orchard-st., 100x100	[illegible]

West Farms.

Woodruff-av., n. e. s., part of lot No. 73, Fairmount, 25x100	$150

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bridge-st., w. s., adjoining J. Miller's property, 704x214.8	$10,000
Halsey-court, n. s., 160 ft. w. of Bridge-st., [illegible] x141.8	4,000
Mulberry-st., w. s., 93 ft. from [illegible]	6,000
Mechanic-st., s. s., adjoining H. [illegible] property, 20x94.6	6,000
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of [illegible] st., 21.6x90	[illegible]
Salt Meadow, two tracts, J. Baldwin's to C. Reeves', 3 70-100 acres	800

Montclair.

Road to Bloomfield, s. w. s., adjoining the Washington School-house, lot 60x120	$1,000

East Orange.

Greenwood-av., e. s., adjoining Mitchell's property, 125x90	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DON'T BUY A SUBURBAN HOME

Until you have examined the fine Linden Park Staten Island, mansion, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next TUESDAY. Photographs at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ONE BLOCK of ground at Harlem, at foot of 128d-st., between Avenue A and the Harlem River, with large frontage, buildings and water front on Harlem River. The property is particularly desirable for manufacturing purposes on a very large scale, having boilers, engine and shafting with extensive wharf accommodations where vessels can load and unload. Will be sold on favorable terms or leased for five years. Apply to JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, 189 and 191 Front-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES in the City, 25x100; north-east corner of Madison-av. and 39th-st. S. GLOVER, 47 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

The splendid mansion in Linden Park, Staten Island, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, without reserve, on TUESDAY, May 31. Send for photographs to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 27 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts. (230 feet,) and extending through the center block 230 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 800 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

WESTERN MEN

Who are looking for a comfortable home, with about seven acres of ground, are especially invited to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great Linden Park, Staten Island, sale, on TUESDAY next. The mansion is large and commodious, in perfect order, and it will positively be sold, without any limit or reservation whatever. Maps, photographs and free tickets at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.

In consequence of removal West, the subscriber desires to sell his house and lot, corner of Ridge and Linden sts. (ten minutes' walk from depot.) One of the most eligible locations in the city; house is conveniently fitted up; gas, furnace, &c., and will be sold at a bargain, on easy terms. For an interview address E. H. ENSIGN, Orange, N. J.

EVERY STEAMER

Entering the harbor of New-York can be distinctly seen from the elegant mansion in Linden Park, Staten Island, to be sold without reserve by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, May 31. Free tickets, maps and photographs at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts. 1 to 5 P. M.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to let. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Now Ready:

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

TERMS TO SUIT.

THOSE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES, AT THE STATION,

RUTHERFURD PARK,

8 MINUTES BY ERIE R. R. PALACE CARS. NO MUD.

"A man may have a little domestic heaven of his own, with healthful, fresh air, and plenty of romping ground for the little ones. * * * We hope they will prove the beginning of a new system of comfortable houses for the middle classes."—*Paterson Guardian.*

Apply to the owner, THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

EUROPEANS

who have lived on the beautiful shores of England, Scotland and France, can appreciate the beauties of Staten Island, soon to be connected with the Metropolis by bridge and rail. The positive sale of Linden Park on TUESDAY, May 31, by JOHNSON & MILLER, will afford an opportunity seldom met with to purchase a fine mansion, in perfect order, and 7 acres of choice ground. Maps, free passes and photographs at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, elegant fully-furnished residences for rent for the season or year. Photographs and particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A HANDsomely-furnished cottage; nine rooms; pleasantly located; immediate possession; will be let for the Summer or year. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., real estate agents, adjoining depot, Montclair, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON A SIDE street near Union-square, a fine four-story full-sized brown-stone English-basement house, especially adapted for a professional gentleman. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DO NOT FAIL

To make a personal examination of the fine mansion and seven acres of ground to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, Linden Park, Staten Island, TUESDAY, May 31. Photographs, free tickets, and maps at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 1 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

IN UPWARD OF

1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 206TH TO 211TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive; title indisputable; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for Executors, No. 128 Nassau-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT EXCURSION SALE TO LINDEN PARK, S. I. will surpass everything heretofore attempted in the way of out-door auction sales. The property will be sold on the premises at 1 o'clock TUESDAY, May 31.

Linden Park, containing 400 lots, is situated between the Old Town and Richmond roads, Burgher-av. and the Staten Island Railroad. It is only one mile (four minutes) by rail from Vanderbilt's Landing, and forty-nine minutes from New-York. The property is splendidly situated, the streets are all graded and every lot is ready for immediate improvement.

A large, commodious and splendid brick mansion, in perfect order, (it could not be built under $15,000,) with seven acres of ground laid out in one plot, belongs to the property.

The auctioneers pledge themselves to the public that the whole estate will positively be sold in small lots and parcels to the highest bidders, regardless of price.

Should the weather be unfavorable the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

Free passes from New-York to the grounds, photographs and maps at the office of the auctioneers,

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building New-York:

Sale by order of Augustus De Peyster, executor of Capt. F. Augustus De Peyster, deceased.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.

The residence of the late Capt. A. De Peyster, on Bard and Davis avs., within ten minutes' walk of the Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, and only one hour from City Hall.

The house, two stories, attic and basement, frame, filled in with brick, contains fifteen rooms, bath-room and linen-closets, with all modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water, range, wash-tubs, &c.; fine cellar under whole house, floors, sides and ceilings thoroughly cemented; carriage-house with three stalls and room for two carriages, coachman and harness rooms; also, hay-lofts, cow-barn, henery, &c.

Grounds consist of about five acres, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, shade and fruit of every variety and of the choicest kinds; a stream of fine water running through the grounds at foot of lawn adds much to the beauty of the place, and is never dry Summer or Winter; hourly communication from the City by ferry from foot of Cortlandt-st.

Terms easy. Premises can be seen by permit from the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

NO SUPREME COURT SALE EVER made has more genuine merit than the sale of LINDEN PARK,

STATEN ISLAND, BY JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, May 31, will be.

Splendid mansion and 400 lots will be sold absolutely. Free tickets at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 11 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-st., from Canal-st. to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York.

Which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.

LORILLARD ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 100 LOTS, PLOTS AND VILLA SITES AT

FORDHAM PARK,

NEAR FORDHAM DEPOT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, ON THE 31ST DAY OF MAY, 1870, THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, SITUATED AT FORDHAM.

This magnificent property has been topographically surveyed and laid out by Gen. E. L. Viele, formerly Chief Engineer of the Central Park, and will be offered to the public in lots and villa sites of convenient size.

TERMS LIBERAL.

For maps and further information apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 39 Wall-st., G. TILLOTSON, No. 335 Broadway, MAN & PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

MONDAY, JUNE 6,

AT 12 M. ON THE PREMISES, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.

80 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS ON

DUNDEE LAKE, PASSAIC, N. J.,

within seven minutes' walk of station, and only forty minutes from New-York by the Erie Railroad, with seventeen trains daily.

This property is absolutely unsurpassable. Extensive views, splendid drives, and fine fishing, boating and bathing in the lake.

There will also be offered a neat cottage containing eight rooms, one acre of land with stable.

Free tickets by the 10:15 train.

Liberal collation before the sale.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on the 9th inst. at the same hour.

Maps and passes can be had of the auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4,

AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

Positive sale by order of Messrs. Donald and Dogert of

SIXTY VILLA PLOTS AT PASSAIC VILLAGE.

These lots are magnificently situated on very high ground, on both sides of Bloomfield-av., with flagged walks to the Erie Railway station, within walking distance of the Paterson and Newark Railroad station, and within TWO MINUTES' WALK of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The famous Passaic County Mineral Spring is but five minutes' walk from the property.

70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For the convenience of parties wishing to attend this sale, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will run their first passenger train over their new road on that day, leaving the foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M., returning immediately after the sale.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—THURSDAY, June 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, positive sale of a DWELLING AND TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND at Bloomfield, Montclair, N. J., offering opportunity for a desirable investment. This property is most beautifully situated, one and a half miles from the Bloomfield station, on the Paterson road, extending nearly across to and connected by an avenue with the Telegraph road, bringing it within three-quarters of a mile of the Montclair Station. The ground is high, commanding extensive views, and excellently calculated for villa sites, and a contemplated avenue is proposed and surveyed, crossing it at the highest point. The dwelling is Gothic in style, is in good order, and contains eleven rooms. Possession given immediately. The land is partially planted, &c., and has abundance of fruit, also a living stream upon it. For further particulars, and for visiting the property, apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., Montclair, N. J., MOORE & PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT SIMPSON, surviving partner of the late firm of Frederick Levick & Company, against the TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.—I, James H. Elliott, Referee, pursuant to the judgment in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1870, the following, to wit: One hundred and eighteen land grant bonds made by the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, each for the sum of $1,000, dated November 1, 1858, payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1875, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of November and May in each year, secured by conveyance to trustees of the lands of the Company in Texas, and also by mortgage on the entire line and rolling stock and other property of the said Company.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1870.

JAMES H. ELLIOTT, Referee.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., Referee, the highly-valuable improved property on the east side of 5th-av., commencing 73 feet 9 inches north of 41st-st., with buildings thereon; size ground, 51x100 feet, and known as the RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 67 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 79 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this institution, for the ensuing year, will be held at

THE BANKING-HOUSE, Avenue D, corner of 10th-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1870.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 25 Rue du dix Décembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, } NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. }

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Aug. 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing 1890, bond for bond.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which mature in 1875, can exchange them for the New Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adjusting interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand ($888,000) dollars, due Aug. 1 next.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand ($600,000) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($15,000,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 exceeded four millions ($4,000,000) dollars.

The Bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 2[illegible] miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 220 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present carriage on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a great central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

(FREE OF U. S. TAX)

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, } COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., } SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., } NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1898, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, } May 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE Directors, class No. 2, will be held at the Company's office, MONDAY, June 13, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Dated May 5, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., } NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., } NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. | [illegible] BOODY. | H. F. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO SEVEN PER CT. PARK BONDS, DUE 1880.

$150,000,000 SECURITY.

BONDS AND COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

Bonds may be REGISTERED.

FOR SALE AT 94.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 184 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEVY & BORG, NO. 28 BROAD-ST.

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 25 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870. }

An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by section 42 of the act, chapter 383, Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed May 13, 1870.

Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's office, May 23, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1870.—This Company invites bids until June 6, at 12 o'clock noon, for $150,000 of Ten Per Cent. Equipment Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable 1st of March and the 1st of September, the principal in ten years, secured by lien on the equipment purchased and to be purchased with the proceeds. Bids to be addressed to the President, No. 12 Wall-st. (marked "Bids for Bonds,") where circulars may be obtained containing particulars, or will be forwarded on application. The proceeds of these bonds are required to furnish ample equipment for the Belleville Branch, and the new road from Belleville to Duquoin, (56 miles,) which will be finished by October next, and which is to be equipped and operated under lease to this Company.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., } NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,681, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway, New-York City. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on improved real estate. Mortgages purchased. United States passports issued. RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 192 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,446 Broadway,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,690 76.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. | JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

ASSETS, $1,752,188 62. SURPLUS, $145,125 42.

EQUAL TO SEVEN PER CENT.—INterest from June 1 on deposits made on or before that day. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 4 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., } NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, } OFFICE NO. 23 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, May 14, 1870. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., } CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., } NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, May 24, 1870. }

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Lees & Waller, No. 33 Pine-st.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SHEBOYGAN and Fond du Lac Railroad, Wisconsin, due June 1, 1870, will be paid at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 15, on and after that date.

S. K. BARRETT, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich patterns, black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,329 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 432 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $500. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 600 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, tiles, table and plumbery slabs. Show-rooms with large assortment of mantels. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:

All persons are forbidden

SECTION 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

SEC. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

SEC. 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

SEC. 4. To carry fire-arms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

SEC. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

SEC. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that two days' previous notice of the sale thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese, two dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat, four dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For geese, twenty-five cents each, and the expense of keeping.

The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, fifty cents per day.

For each goat, swine or sheep, twenty cents per day.

For each goose, five cents per day.

If, within one month after the sale of any impounded animal, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.

SEC. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.

SEC. 9. No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "drive" and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

SEC. 10. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way, or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

SEC. 11. No hackney-coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.

SEC. 12. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

SEC. 13. No omnibus or express wagon, with or without passengers, nor any cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 14. No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language, shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

SEC. 16. In case of an emergency, where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

SEC. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of June, July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

SEC. 19. No person other than employes of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.

SEC. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

SEC. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Works, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch, or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.

SEC. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

SEC. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser, or double-header, nor any fire-works or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character, as the fireworks above specified.

SEC. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

SEC. 25. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

SEC. 27. No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

SEC. 28. No fire-engine, hook-and-ladder, cart, hose, truck or other machine, on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, without the previous consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.

SEC. 29. No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 30. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall light, make, or use any fire upon the Central Park.

SEC. 31. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn, or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.

SEC. 32. No person arrested in the Central Park for violating any ordinance or any regulation of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall be conveyed before any Magistrate, nor shall any complaint be entered against any person until they shall have been brought before the Captain of the Central Park Police, or the chief officer in charge, and his approval of making such complaint first obtained by the officer making the arrest.

By order of the Department of Public Parks.

PETER B. SWEENY, President of the Department of Public Parks.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 62,) in the said City, on or before the 18th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 18th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR, GEORGE B. WALLIS, MICHEL NORTON, } Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, plaintiffs, against BERNARD CUMMINGS, Michael J. Green, John Cummings, William S. Brown, John R. Brown, Abraham F. Clark, Charles Shults, Wilson G. Reed, Norman Andrews, Henry Andrews, John W. Mitchell, Clarence G. Mitchell, Redmond Walsh, New-York County National Bank, Eleazer Penny, Thomas Rogers, James O'Brien, sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, The Bank of North America, Julius Bissell, Charles B. Bull, Frederick W. Banks and William Fullerton, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each and every of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1870, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 9, 1870.

E. L. FANCHER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

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DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain; so many patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD S.S.S.S.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Russia, Wednes., June 1 | Abyssinia, Thurs., June 9
Algeria, Wednes., June 1 | Java, Wednesday, June 15
Scotia, Thurs., June 2 | Tripoli, Wednes., June 15
China, Wednesday, June 8 | Cuba, Thurs., June 16
Palmyra, Wednes., June 8 | Scotia, Wednes., June 22
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $155, gold.
Return tickets ..... $250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, first cabin, $180, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage in No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Splendid Clyde-built iron steamships are intended to sail as follows:
CALEDONIA ..... June 1 | CAMBRIA ..... June 11
DALMATIA ..... June 4 | ANGLIA ..... June 18
IOWA ..... June 8 | ALGERIA ..... June 25
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $110.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; to Londonderry, $32.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND QUEENSTOWN.
The following-named Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 42 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $28
To London ..... 80 | To London 30
To Paris ..... 90 | To Paris 35
To Halifax ..... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surbout ..... SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT ..... Lemaire ..... SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE ..... Duchesne ..... SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE ..... Roussan ..... SATURDAY, July 23
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) to HAVRE: Cabin, $100; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $105.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers may thus avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-frigate built steamships, and not later than PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
DEVONIA, Capt. Green ..... June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Williams ..... June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard ..... June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth ..... June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Wylie ..... June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ..... July 6, at 11½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 20 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $26 CURRENCY.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Wauchope, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Anderson, Saturday, June 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.
Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.
Cabin passage, gold $80
Steerage, currency 30
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 10 Broad-st., Boston, or CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $135 to $170. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.
These tickets include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wiley, July 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Thekkeraun, Aug. 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, via Nassau, June 16.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days. Pier No. 37 East River.
THE NEW STEAMER
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deakin, Thursday, June 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, Wednesday, June 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAMSHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERCEDITA,
Capt. STARRET,
On SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Passage guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage, $25.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. R. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Parties or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable to the traveler from the difficulty of cares and troubles regarding passports, examination and convenience of luggage; in securing the best accommodations in hotels, avoiding the tricks, frauds, impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Company and transiting parties and traveling servants are always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 355 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. Dearsone, TUESDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, HERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 6 and 8 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 15 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 36 Wall-st.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States and steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
WASHINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. H. Joslin, Capt. Geo. E. Byam,
Foot Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Arriving about 6 in all other lines.
Tickets sold and checked to destination at No. 319 Broadway, corner New-Chambers, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, General Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, and PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
This well known and popular line
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander J. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above splendid steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the Western and Canadian Express Trains, leave the railroad depot in Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained on the office on the steamer, and baggage checked through to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.
Fort Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well known steamers ALICE, BROWN and ANNIE, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 8 P. M. Returning, will leave Fort Monmouth for passengers, 6:17 A. M. and 2:17 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FICK, Jr. President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Westy-st. Pier at 8½ and 8½ a. m. and 3 P. M., landing at Yonkers (Hyatt and Thorburn by Express), Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, will arrive at Albany (commencing June 3,) for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare $4 to them from New-York and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Market-st., near Fulton Ferry, touching at 57th-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boat. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 3 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer ROLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Fare only $2. Pier No. 1 North River, foot of 37th-st., at 12 noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 3½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boat, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on tender alongside of cars at Newport at 8 A. M., and arrive at 9½ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 5 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boat. Parties can obtain supply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 35 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE VARRIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 24th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d	11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 28th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th	3:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th	7:00 A. M.
		Monday, 30th	7:00 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest and largest steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 46 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Albany above with the early morning trains for the Lakes, West and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Baggage, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 6 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE REGULAR LINE.—The only one connecting with the Hudson River, Western and Albany and Boston roads. The commodious steamers HUFFA and REDFIELD leave foot of Chambers-st. EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths, $1.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamer NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW-YORK.—The new and elegant steamer MARY POWELL, on and after SATURDAY, May 14, will leave Westy-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamer leaves Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5½ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 9 East River daily at 5, and foot of 37th-st. at 5½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—A Steamer MELVILLE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 5:45, and 37th-st. at 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. BINGO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is a certain cure of the most aggravated standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease that infests the world. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been grossly imposed upon by pretended doctors or quacks, they will be astonished at the speedy cure which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 54 BOND-ST., near Broadway, cures in from 1 to 3 days, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and new vigor imparted in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $2 a phial.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, insures him to treat scientifically and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL baths, established 1820, for cure of rheumatism, gravel, of the skin, mercurial affections, colds, &c., at No. 118 Waverley-place, near Sixth-av.; recommended by our most eminent physicians.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' ELIXIR.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in 48 hours, unknown.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease we cannot cure that Dr. EVANS undertakes to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.
For sale, a lot containing 75 lots, or 300 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a file of the *Times*, for seven years from its commencement. Address E. H. EMMON, Geneva, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of the

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment,

14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season, and not a few carriages, from No. 79 Broadway, but owing to the late accident that necessitated the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - -	$1,000
Landaus - - -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - - -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - - -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER

PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for $150

PONY CARRIAGES, With Reversible Seat for Servants 200

FOR SALE—A FINE BREET, MADE BY Brewster, suitable for City or country; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 124 Suffolk-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
Change of hours, May 29, 1870.
For West Chester, Philadelphia, 7:45 A. M., 12:30, *3, *4 and *6:30 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia, *2:30 A. M.
THROUGH TRAINS.
8:30 A. M., express, Southern Express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with sleeping-cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
12:30 noon, express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.
*7 P. M., daily express, through express for Baltimore and Washington, for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with sleeping-cars through to Cincinnati and Chicago, without change, daily.
*12 P. M., daily, great Southern evening express for Baltimore and Washington and the South-west and South, via Baltimore, with reclining-chair car and sleeping-car attached.
FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)
5, 6:30, *7, 8:30, 9, 10, 11 and 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 P. M.; 12 night.
FOR ELIZABETH.
5:30, 7, 8:30, 10, 11:30, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and at the depot Jersey City, as per No. 1 North River, and Dodd's express office, No. 944 Broadway.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. PARKER, General Passenger Agent.
*Daily.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. By accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room car.
11:00 A. M., Northern express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
5:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Oswego.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville, via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Harlem express.
7:00 A. M. and 4 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:30 P. M., Fishkill trains.
3:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
8:00, 9:10, 9:30, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 8, 10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(8:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.
New-York, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 23, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-sts. Ferries.
9 A. M. Mail train, through to Patchogue.
10 A. M. Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M. Rockaway Excursion. This train will leave not on June 23.
3:30 P. M. Express to Patchogue, connecting with stage for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Babylon and all Stations.
6:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 12 M. Express cars connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
Parties have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets sold from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Southern express.
These are the only express trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 3 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:40 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., daily. New and elegant drawing-room cars on all passenger trains. The 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches running through to Cleveland and Chicago. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 3 A. M. train from Susquehanna through to Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 12:30 A. M. Express for Piermont, 9 A. M., 1:30, 3 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. (24-st., 15 min. later.) For Newburgh, 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (24-st., 7 min. later.) For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (24-st., 8 min. later.) For Greycourt and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (24-st., 8 min. later.) For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M. (24-st., 7 min. later.) For Buffalo and Way, at 3 A. M., 9 A. M. (24-st., 4 min. later.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (24-st., 5 min. later.)
For Paterson, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 8:15 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:45, 3:45, 4:45 and 6:15 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 8:15 and 11:45 A. M.; 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:45, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:45, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45 A. M.; 3:45, 4:15, 4:45 and 6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:15 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 10:45 P. M.; Saturdays only, 11:15 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders left for baggage to be checked from residences, at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 206 Chambers-st., corner of Hudson-st., and No. 1 Hanover-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
WM. K. BARR, General Superintendent. GEO. PARK, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 3, 1870.
*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont only.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 289 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply as the store.

FOR SALE.—$1,000.—A VINEGAR FACTORY in the best condition of all the above price. Inquire at No. 108 East 9th-st., in the rear.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 39 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Excelsior, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Curved Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Down, Pillows and Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes and Sheets.
Robes and Pillow-cases embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and scented by Sheldon's patent process. Old mattresses renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and varnished.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of MEALLEN & WILCOX.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CASTOFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 68 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINSEY'S,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION
ON MONDAY.
RIBBONS.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 9c., 12c., 12½c., 15c.
BINDING AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c. yard.
FANCY STRIPES AND PLAIDS, 10c., 12c., 20c.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
RICH ROMAN RIBBONS, 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c.
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
WIDE FANCY RIBBONS, 12½c., 20c., 25c. yard.
ROMAN TIES, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., 50c.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 12½c. entire.
STRAW GOODS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES.
STRAW AND BEAPOLITAN HATS, 25c.
FANCY STRAWS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c.
STRAW AND NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 25c.
SUN HATS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c., 50c.
SCHOOL HATS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c., 50c.
FINE ROLLED RIMS, 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c.
FINE STRAW HATS, 62½c., 75c., 87½c., 75c.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c., 50c.
SUN UMBRELLAS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c.
PARASOLS, 25c., 37c., 42c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 3c., 5c., 10c., 12½c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
HEMSTITCH AND MEDDLE-WORK, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 37c., 42c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 31c., 37c., 42c., 50c.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
WORKED SETS, 25c., 37c., 42c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 4c., 5c., 6½c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
FANCY RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
WORKED BANDS, 10c., 12½c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
LINEN EDGINGS, 12½c. dozen yards.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 37c., 50c.
VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 50c. to $2.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS: $4 75 to $10.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, $1 to $10.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
LOTS OF KID GLOVES, 25c., 37c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
FINE SILK AND BERLIN GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LADIES' HOSIERY, FROM 12½c. pair up.
MISSES' HOSIERY, FROM 12½c. pair up.
GENTS' HOSIERY, FROM 12½c. pair up.
GENTS' SILK AND SATIN TIES, 10c., 25c.
TRIMMINGS.
5,000 pieces MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c.
2,000 pieces WHITE FRINGES, 25c. piece up.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 31c., 37c. piece.
6,000 pieces SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. piece.
9,000 pieces RICH TRIMMINGS, 12½c. piece.
ON MONDAY SHALL OPEN THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT ON THE NEXT FLOOR ABOVE, AT RETAIL.
LOTS OF CREAM GOODS.
50 CASES STRAW GOODS, 12½c., 25c.
LOTS OF LETTERS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. dozen.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 12½c., 15c., 20c. piece.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, 12½c. entire.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 25c. to 50c.
ALONG WITH BARGAINS IN OTHER GOODS.
WORSTED PATTERNS, 25c. up.
FANCY DRY GOODS, 25c. up.
JEWELRY AND FANS, ALL UNDER PRICE.
AT KINSEY'S,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 18 Sixth-av.,
in consequence of her REMOVAL on the 1st of JULY, is offering
THE BALANCE OF HER STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS
and
WALKING SUITS
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
She has on hand a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of BLACK SILK MANTLES and WALKING SUITS, as well as COLORED COSTUMES, in GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL.
DRESS-MAKING in all its BRANCHES.

JUST OPENED.
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
A large variety at exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 275 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Ladies will find the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
of first-class
READY-MADE DRESSES AND COSTUMES,
for the
STRE

HUMAN WAIFS.

How the Little Children are Cared for at the Foundling Hospital in Twelfth-Street—Description of the Institution—Its Management, its Success and its Officers.

Among the many noble charities which are silently doing their appointed work within the precincts of this great Metropolis, the Foundling Hospital deserves especial mention. Although but recently established, and the only institution of the kind in the United States, it has already been the means of doing much good in the way of arresting the progress of the terrible crime of infanticide.

Foundling Hospitals exist in nearly all the large cities of Europe. The earliest establishment of the kind was founded at Milan in [illegible], and Montpellier, Rome, Hanover, Paris and Venice rapidly undertook similar institutions. In France alone there are 141 such hospitals; in Holland, two; in Belgium, [illegible]; in Russia a large number, one of them covering an area of twenty-eight acres. Objection has been made to their establishment on the ground that they increase the temptation to licentiousness, but on the other hand they certainly tend to check the crime of infanticide and [illegible].

The Asylum for Foundlings, established Oct. 11, 1869, at No. 17 East Twelfth-street, is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Sister Irene is at the head of the institution, and is assisted by half a dozen other members of the same Order. Our reporter paid a visit to the institution the other day. The house is pleasantly located, not a very large one, but intended merely as a temporary home until the large building is completed. As the visitor enters the vestibule the first thing seen is a child's cradle, standing from morning to night and from night to morning to receive its human burdens. A bell near by gives warning to the attendant nurse when the cradle has an occupant. Strange as it may seem, quite as many children are left during the day as during the night, and on the morning of our visit a little girl but a day old had been taken into the asylum only a few minutes before we arrived. "No. 673" was the little stranger's number. As soon as the child is found, it is registered in the large book kept for that purpose. If a name is sent with the infant, that name is registered after the child's number. If no name is sent one is given by the Sisters, and the date of its reception, with the names of its parents, (when they are known,) are added to the registry. "And," said the bright-looking Sister who kindly showed us over the building, "we know the child's parents a good deal oftener than they think for. Most of them are children of poor girls in the lower portions of society, but many are children from the higher classes." Anything sent with the child is carefully preserved. A ring, a piece of ribbon, notes with the corners torn off to be presented at some future time, and serve to identify the grown-up child, the clothes the babe has on, all these are carefully preserved. But only in very rare instances is the child ever given back to those who have so unnaturally deserted it. Once placed in the basket and the guilty mother has abandoned all claim to her offspring. And this is, in fact, the chief, if not the only, defense the institution has against imposition on the part of those who, unwilling to give up their child, would gladly have it educated and reared at the public expense.

Passing up stairs we were ushered into a bright, cheerful-looking room, with cribs standing against the walls, each one prepared to receive two occupants. "Babies to right of us; babies to left of us; babies in front of us!" Lying on the floor, sleeping in their cribs and in their nurses' arms, they looked as happy as possible, totally unconscious of the dark cloud over their young lives. One youngster was presented as "Napoleon," so named, evidently, from a fancied resemblance to the French Emperor. Of all ages, from one day to seven months, the same baby faces were seen in all of the four rooms, some looking inquisitively upon the fancied intruder; some laughing and kicking to their hearts content; others sound asleep, but, for a wonder, not a single one of the forty or fifty babies was crying! Attached to the institution are twelve nurses. About fifty children are all that the building has room for, but over 300 children, who have been left at the door are placed out to nurse. No nurse is allowed to take a child unless she brings a doctor's certificate as to her health, &c., and she must bring the child to the institution twice a month, that the Sisters may be sure that it is not being ill-treated. Further, these nurses are liable to be visited at any time, and thus cruelty to the children is pretty well guarded against. The nurses receive $10 per month, and sometimes more.

In the circular issued by the Sisters they say:

"For many years, indeed since the Sisters first came to New-York, applications for the reception of abandoned children have been frequently made at their houses, which they were obliged to refuse. The applicants, however, thought they had claims on the Sisters of Charity, and unfortunate mothers often left helpless infants at their doors. They have been heretofore forced to send these children to the Almshouse, where, no doubt, such care as was possible has been bestowed on them.

"In this institution the Sisters, with the assistance of Almighty God, confidently hope, not only to save the lives and redeem the souls of these poor little outcasts, but to put an end, in a great measure, to the crime of infanticide, which the records of our Courts show to be increasing to an alarming extent. It is also hoped that the kind influence of the Sisters will bring many a hardened mother to a sense of duty and a proper regard for the dictates of humanity."

As to the direct influence of the Asylum, it may be mentioned that where before its establishment the number of deserted children left in ash-barrels, areas, gutters, &c., was between 100 and 150 a month, the number now has diminished to from ten to fifteen during the same period of time.

This institution, although entirely supported by private contributions, with expenses very large, is not in debt to any one, except to the Sisters who have charge of it for their untiring fidelity to their trust. Unlike other undertakings of a somewhat similar nature, not a child is taken to board, nor is a single cent received for the child's support. Where money is placed in the basket, it is set aside for the child when it shall need it.

A bill was passed by the last Legislature giving a lease of ground on Sixty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue, for ninety-nine years, at a nominal rental on which to erect a commodious asylum. A clause was inserted in the Tax Levy donating $100,000 for the erection of the building, when a like sum was raised by subscription. Naturally enough the Sisters are anxious to have the money raised and the following gentlemen have been elected an Advisory Committee to have the general management of the business of the Society: John Fox, Mayor Hall, Moses Taylor, Andrew Carrigan, Peter B. Sweeny, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Robert J. Dillon, Wm. M. Tweed, Walter Roche, Royal Phelps, Richard O'Gorman, Richard B. Connolly, John J. Bradley.

A Society composed of the following ladies have united to provide the necessary clothing for the children and also to receive subscriptions and donations. Sister Irene is, however, the one in charge of the Asylum.

Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Spiritual Director, No. 145 Eighth-street; Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud, President, No. 119 East Thirty-fourth-street; Mrs. John Fox, Secretary, No. 3 Morris-street; Sister M. Irene, Treasurer, No. 17 East Twelfth-street; Mrs. Terence Donnelly, Vice-President, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth-street; Mrs. F. A. Otis, Assistant Secretary, No. 38 East Fourteenth-street; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, Physician, No. 29 West Fourteenth-street.

Managers—Mrs. R. B. Connolly, No. 62 Park-avenue; Mrs. Daniel Devlin, No. 12 West Nineteenth-street; Mrs. C. Harvier, No. 29 West Tenth-street; Mrs. Hugh Kelly, No. [illegible] Second-avenue; Mrs. David Banks, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue; Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Grand Hotel; Mrs. John A. Riston, No. 29 West Thirty-fourth-street; Mrs. Elie Fonvert, No. 29 East Thirty-eighth-street; Mrs. B. Cutting, No. 22 West Twenty-fourth-street; Mrs. J. C. Byrnes, No. 119 Second-avenue; Mrs. Jeremiah Quinlan, No. 145 Henry-street; Mrs. Dr. Bamet, No. 71 Madison-avenue; Mrs. Macdowall, No. 126 East Twenty-ninth-street; Mrs. M. D. Hildreth, No. 40 Irving-place; Mrs. Robert C. Hutchings, No. 48 West Thirty-eighth-street; Mrs. Thomas O'Connor, No. 41 West Twenty-eighth-street; Mrs. T. James Glover, No. 128 East Thirtieth-street; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, No. 37 West Thirty-fourth-street; Mrs. A. T. Hillyer, No. 29 West Twenty-second-street; Mrs. J. W. Maitland, No. 61 West Seventeenth-street; Mrs. Samuel Childs, No. 2 East Forty-seventh-street; Mrs. M. J. Andrews, No. 25 West Thirty-second-street; Mrs. F. Alexandre, No. 29 West Twenty-seventh-street; Mrs. Wm. Lummis, No. 27 East Thirtieth-street; Mrs. James Wallace, No. 35 West Thirty-eighth-street.

It should be remembered that, unlike other institutions, there is no possibility that the New-York Foundling Asylum can become self-supporting, and that aid is continually needed. Remembering the noble aims of this great charity; how it seeks to prevent child-murder; to save the characters of whole families; to care for the innocent children against whom, in the present condition of society, it is useless to explain that "they should never have been born," and through aversion to and hatred of that laxity of morals which brings them into being, refuse them care and education; considering all the good which such an institution does, and the recognition of its necessity by all civilized nations, it may be safely be presumed that our citizens will aid to the utmost the institution we have sought to bring to their notice.

Funeral Honors to National Guardsmen.

A large number of officers and men of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., assembled in citizens' dress at No. 311 Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the funeral of one of their comrades, Mr. George W. Schenkberg, aged fifty-one years. The members and ex-members of the eighth company, with which the deceased was long connected, attended the obsequies in a body, under command of Capt. George W. Smith. Several Seventh Regiment Veterans were also present. The remains were interred at Green-Wood Cemetery. The deceased, it will be remembered, fell dead in Wall-street, on Thursday last, while [illegible] calling with the command. In commencing the [illegible] Col. Emmons Clark, [illegible] announced as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. Charles C. White was buried from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 323 West Thirty-eighth-street, yesterday afternoon. His funeral was attended by numerous members of the Seventh Regiment, including the Ninth Company, Capt. E. J. Arthur, of which the deceased was formerly Lieutenant. There were also present representatives from the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, together with the Companions of Phoenix Lodge, R. A. M., and the members of Livingston Lodge.

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

A Woman Assaulted and Robbed by a Gang of Ruffians—A Singular Story.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Coulter, Patrick Fogarty, a vicious-looking youth of about nineteen years, was arraigned on a charge of being one of a gang of five men who robbed and attempted to outrage the person of Elizabeth Baker, in Forty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue, on Saturday night, about midnight. Miss Baker, appearing very weak and nervous from the effects of the ruffianly treatment which she received the previous night, was in Court and made an affidavit that revealed a state of things which goes far, when taken in connection with other occurrences of late, to show that the Nineteenth Ward contains the most dangerous and depraved class of criminals there is in New-York.

Miss Baker's story is, substantially, that she lives at the institution known as the Sheltering Arms, corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and that on Saturday evening she left there to visit some friends down-town. She preferred to walk, believing the exercise would be of service to her. Passing the Lexington Hotel, corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, she went in and asked for a glass of water, which the bar-tender gave her. She then proceeded on her way, but had not gone more than a few yards when she observed a number of men following her. Believing their intentions were not good, she returned to the hotel and requested the bar-tender to allow her to remain for awhile until the men should go away. The bar-tender showed her into a back parlor, and she sat there for a considerable time, but still the men kept hanging about the door. At length she left, and, believing herself safe from them, she proceeded on her way. It was then after 11 o'clock. After she had gone some distance she saw that she was dogged by the same gang of rowdy-looking characters. She quickened her pace, hoping to meet a policeman, or some person who would protect her, but none appeared. She was afraid to cry for help, lest they should pounce upon her. When she got to the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue she suddenly received a blow on the back of the neck, which knocked her down. One of the ruffians immediately planted his knee on her breast to hold her down, and pressed his hand on her mouth to prevent her from crying for help. Another of them opened a large clasp-knife and cut the pocket, in which there was a wallet containing $6, out of her dress. Three of them then in succession attempted to outrage her person, but were prevented from carrying out their infamous intentions by one of the gang, who had a spark of manhood left in him. Overcome by fright and fatigue, she lay almost insensible on the side-walk until near morning, when a policeman came along and conveyed her to the Station-house.

Thomas Cleary, the bar-tender of the Lexington Hotel, testified to giving Miss Baker the glass of water, and her returning after she had left, saying she was followed by a number of men. He further testified that he saw men hanging about the door. Officer Roy, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to finding a pocket and part of a dress, which were identified by Miss Baker, near the place where this alleged outrage was committed. Officer Wilson arrested Fogarty in Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, early yesterday morning, and found a wallet in his possession, which was recognized by Miss Baker as hers. Fogarty was committed without bail. Capt. Hart, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has instituted a vigorous search for the other four men, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed in having them brought to justice.

The Bible in the Schools—Discourse by Rev. Geo. B. Cheever.

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever preached in the Trinity Baptist Church, corner Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue, last evening, on the subject of the Bible in the schools, taking his text from the twentieth chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, fifth verse: "Wherefore ye must needs be subject not only from wrath but also from conscience." Our only hope of success, he said, in our experiment of self-government, was in the education of the masses and in the teachings of the word of God. The phrase, "The Bible in our common schools," only stood for this great necessity of education of the conscience of the people. The people of this City were beginning to feel and appreciate the importance of this as they never did before. The great business of human government was the restraint of human passion according to the Word of God. He said the public were startled to hear that a judge recently charged a jury that if the prisoner committed the act in a moment of frenzy he cannot be convicted of murder or any other offense. Was not Cain in a frenzy when he murdered his brother Abel? Did any man ever commit murder without being in a frenzy? Why Satan himself could not desire a greater latitude than that. No phraseology could be better adapted to his purposes. What could be expected to result to the community from such a charge as that? The speaker condemned the attempt now being made to secularize education by excluding every form of religious teaching, even the teachings of the Bible. Human government conducted on the plan of excluding religious teaching from the children and youth would soon become a demonocracy which only required a change of two letters to make it Democracy. Should this idea be carried out, it would inevitably result in the destruction of the Republic. It was a false assumption that our Government had nothing to do with religion; it was contrary to our history. It was also a false assumption to say that a Government which recognizes religion must therefore be intolerant or sectarian. Our Government, under Washington and his peers, began with the declared intention to foster religion; it was deliberately founded in the Christian religion; this was a part and parcel of our system of government, and always had been. But if the Bible were to be excluded from the schools, all religious teaching would be excluded. This talk about the secularization of knowledge was the veriest gabble of fools. It was an impossibility and an absurdity. The power of government to punish for murder—even the power of taxation—was a part of Christianity, and sanctioned by revelation. All functions of human government were ordinances of God, and those who rejected the idea of religion being connected with government, defied God; and if such a doctrine were put in practice, it would bring down the lightnings of His wrath. We could no more do without the Word of God in our social and political government than we could do without the sun in our solar system. The Commissioners of the Central Park might as well talk about secularizing the air in that public ground as for people to talk about secularizing knowledge. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on this point, and concluded his discourse by urging the necessity of continuing the use of the Bible in the public schools.

The Tendency of the Age—Discourse by Rev. C. C. Foote.

Rev. C. C. Foote, Pastor of Christian Church, No. 24 West Twenty-eighth-street, preached last evening on "The Tendency of the Age." The text selected for the occasion was the first three verses of the sixteenth chapter of Matthew: "The Pharisees also with the Sadducees came and tempting desired him that he would show them a sign from Heaven. He answered and said unto them: 'When it is evening, ye say, it will be fair weather; for the sky is red. And in the morning, it will be foul weather today; for the sky is red and lowering. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?'"

In these verses, he said, Jesus recognized the idea that people, by keeping their eyes open, could discern the tendency of things. This age differs from past ages. One of its characteristics is its ungodly enterprise. Where the stage coach once served the purposes of the people the railroad is now insufficient. So with literature. The printing-press seems impossible to supply the demand of the age for literature. All these things take the mind out of the old channel. Three daily papers scarcely satisfy a man now, whereas one a week, or month, would have satisfied him in the past. These grand improvements and advancements of science are making themselves felt all over the world. All these revolutions are the result of a change of conceptions. The improvements in steam transportation, as all other modern improvements, have had to contend against opposition, but finally all have become reconciled to the innovation. There has been a revolution in thought, and such revolution has taken place in the religious conceptions of men. One of the great tendencies of the age is to elevate man, as man. Those who were oppressed are coming up to the level of manhood, and stand forth as men the peers of all their fellows. Thus class is going down, and man is coming up. This tendency is evinced by the rapidly multiplying facilities for education, whereby the poor are lifted up, the human mind is unchained and the door open for the advancement and elevation of all. Human nature is having a chance again.

The Protestant world is not up to the Catholic in the tendency of the age to lift up the down-trodden. The Catholics do not button up their coats for fear to touch the poor man who seeks to worship God side by side with them. The spirit of Protestantism is to cultivate caste, to gather their garments around them and walk on. The Catholic priest has his eye on every child in his neighborhood. If he sees a bright-eyed, intelligent girl among them, she is pressed into the service of the Church. So, if he sees a bright-eyed boy of poor parents, with the germs of talent visible in his intelligent face, that boy is helped to a Catholic education. Do Protestants do this? Not they are too select, though it may be granted they are, in some degree, tending that way. In the spirit rappings which startled the community years ago, he recognized the hand of God in breaking up the rigidity of mind which bound men to the strict formality of creeds, and in liberating thought, and stimulating mankind to reflect and determine for themselves the things that make for their peace. Prejudices are breaking up and mind is becoming free. The Young Men's Christian Association is doing a great work. It is recognizing men as men, and lifting up the poor and neglected to the grand common level of humanity. The churches, too, are beginning to search after the great elements of truth, and are throwing aside the non-essential distinctions of sects, vieing with each other in the effort to lift up humanity and point them on the road to prosperity, peace and well-being here and hereafter. He invited all to unite in giving full effect to this the manifest tendency of the age.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Fatal Effects of Drinking—Domestic Jars and Untimely Mediation.

Last night on the south side of Walcott-street, near Richard-street, South Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock, in the house of William Wilson, a terrible murder was committed. The circumstances, as related by the prisoner to our reporter, are substantially as follows: It appears that James Gilligan and William Wilson had been acquainted for nearly a year; and within the last two months had been working together as shoemakers at Mr. Guire's at No. 40 Dykeman-street. Yesterday, in the latter part of the day, they had gone fishing off Long Dock, and on returning had indulged in liquor to the extent of some glasses of ale. After that they went together to Gilligan's house, situated at No. 146 Dykeman-street, where they found their wives. On seeing Mrs. Wilson, Gilligan seemed to lose his temper, and accused her of influencing his wife to drink. This Wilson resented, stating that his wife had always used her influence to keep them both sober. On hearing this, Gilligan grew impatient at the thought that Mrs. Gilligan should have exercised an influence at all; and concluded the conversation by asking his wife for a dollar, which she refused to give him. Enraged at her refusal, he set upon her and was beating her in the most unmerciful manner when Wilson interfered. The quarrel, for the time being, was thus stopped. But Wilson had hardly returned to his own home when Gilligan also entered. There were none of the family in the house at the time except a little child. Gilligan at once commenced to talk about Wilson's interference, and said that if he (Gilligan) did beat his wife, it was none of Wilson's business; and that if Wilson was anything of a man, he would give him "a bloody good pounding." Wilson says that to all this he made no reply, except by saying that he did not want to have any disturbance. Gilligan, however, caught hold of Wilson, and struck him a severe blow on the left eye. Wilson laid down his child, which, up to this time, he had held in his arms, and seizing Gilligan, a severe struggle ensued. Finally, Wilson caught his opponent by the legs and threw him on the floor. Gilligan, on falling, gave Wilson a kick in the abdomen, which, for a moment, rendered him almost breathless, but, on recovering, he seized one of the legs of the table, which had been broken in the scuffle, and struck Gilligan three tremendous blows on the head, which had the effect of producing almost instantaneous death. On seeing the man lie motionless, Wilson asked a little girl who he saw outside to go for a policeman to remove a drunken man, and he would give her ten cents. [illegible] Wilson then, with the utmost coolness, asked them to remove the body, stating the circumstances under which the deed was done. The officer took him into custody, and notified Dr. McCaskey, who, on examining the body found the *os frontis* broken in, and severe wounds on the back and crown of the head, any one of which would have proved fatal.

The prisoner was born in the county Galway, Ireland, and was brought up in Liverpool. He has been in this country for the past seventeen years. He has a wife and two children. He is short and thick set. The deceased was of Irish birth and leaves a wife and child. He was stout in person, and altogether a more powerful man than the prisoner, Wilson.

Meeting in Behalf of the Evangelical Alliance—Remarks by Rev. Drs. Prime and Schaff.

Last evening a meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second street. The attendance was rather limited. After the reading of a portion of Scripture and prayer, the pastor of the church said this meeting had been called in order that the public might know something of what the Evangelical Alliance to be held here in September next proposed to do, and this would be told them by other speakers. It would be, he said, one of the most important events that had occurred for many years in the Protestant Church. The meeting would be attended by the leading men of Protestant Europe, all of whom felt the greatest interest in it. He then referred to the meeting of the Alliance held in London in 1846 and spoke of its effect on his own mind and that of the public.

Rev. Dr. Prime was then introduced. He said the Alliance was formed in 1846. It had already held five meetings, one in London, one in Paris, one in Geneva, one in Berlin and one in Amsterdam. The Alliance did not for one moment propose to interfere with the sects or religious denominations of the Protestant Church, or to break down the distinctions which separated them. The Alliance recognized the great principle that those who belong to Christ belong to each other. Its work proceeded on the most simple plan. Its principles were formulated, and all who subscribed to its principles were considered members of the Alliance. Christ was the head of the great Christian family, and the various sects and denominations might be considered as brothers, bearing different names and holding different opinions upon some points, but yet all recognizing Christ as their head and leader. The Alliance, he believed, had already done much good in promoting the extension of civil and religious liberty, and he looked forward with hope to the effect the meeting in this City would have on the Protestant Church here. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the meeting in the City of Amsterdam, at which 6,000 persons were present, and where much fervor was shown and the good cause greatly strengthened. In conclusion he said that he hoped the largest hospitality would be extended to delegates coming hence from other countries. Those who could accommodate strangers should send in their names to the pastor of this church at once, stating how many guests they could provide for.

Rev. Dr. Schaff spoke of the services rendered by the late Dr. McClintock in organizing the American branch of the Alliance. It was, he said, the only Christian Union which ever could succeed. He then referred to his late visit to England. All denominations then, he said, entered heartily into the project, and some of the leading men had promised them co-operation. To make it, however, such a success as it deserved to be, he must co-operate here. The foreign delegates must be provided for. If house-room could not be afforded them, money would provide lodgings for them in our hotels and boarding-houses. At present the funds of the Alliance did not exceed $6,000, whereas ten times that amount is required, and he hoped it would be forthcoming. Dr. Schaff then referred to the fact that the Lord Mayor of London had lately presided at a meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance. He wondered whether our Mayor would ever preside over a Protestant meeting. At an Irish meeting or a St. Patrick's procession he took a foremost place, but he doubted whether he would be present at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. If he did he should be most warmly welcomed. In conclusion he would tell them that the President of the United States, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State had appended their signatures to a paper wishing the Alliance success, and hoping that its principal object, the extension of civil and religious liberty, would be promoted. He doubted whether the chief executive officers of this Government had ever before come out so openly in favor of a purely Protestant organization. The fact was a most noticeable one.

After a few remarks by Rev. Dr. Butler, the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

Cooper Institute Temperance Meeting—Speech by Miss Eddie F. Howard.

A larger attendance than usual was present at the weekly temperance meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, last evening. After singing by the Marion Glee Club, Mr. Merritt announced that "Brick" Pomeroy would speak next Sunday, and after giving out Sunday notices, introduced Miss "Eddie F. Howard," who began by announcing that she was under an obligation to her family not to mention her real name on the public platform, and so, by the advice of certain Chicago gentlemen, she appeared under an assumed one. She then took up the history of the temperance movement, and began with Mohammed and Noah, reading the story of the latter's drunkenness. She considered the slavery of the negro fully as just as the present slavery of woman. Scripture was liberally dealt out to the audience. In the earliest temperance society in 1809 it cost members 25 cents to take a drink and 50 cents to get intoxicated. The first total abstinence society was formed at Boston in 1826. The total abstinence principle was indorsed at a National Convention held at Philadelphia in 1836. She stated that America was not Europe, and that as we boasted of the greatest liberty, the greatest continent, and the greatest rivers, we naturally boasted of the greatest drunkards. Another Convention was held at Saratoga in 18[illegible], which condemned cider and malt liquors. She told of some reformed drunkards, and narrated some anecdotes about precocious children.

She next turned to the woman question, and considered woman's nature at the present time as artificial, and that they were often men's betrayers instead of their supporters. Girls married too young. The fact that woman bore the world on her shoulders was now admitted. What the men and women of the future would be, depended on the woman of today. She deprecated the "social evil," which equal human rights could alone rectify. Only woman possessed the tempter's power which lured men to their eternal destruction. Reformation must begin at home, and woman being the controlling influence at home, it must begin with her. The temperance question was a necessary sequence to the woman question. If Eve tempted, Adam yielded. There was more truth than poetry in the adage that "there was a woman at the bottom of all mischief." The speaker alluded to the Conventions of 1841, 1857, 1866 and 1868, the organization of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and the Father Matthew societies. The Press everywhere was now upholding their cause.

Miss Howard advocated Mr. Pomeroy's election to Congress, and stated that want of harmony among the temperance leaders was an obstacle to their success, and that, as a clear-thinking woman, she thought they were too much bound by party shackles. When persuasion failed, then coercion should come in. The lecturer closed by stating that nearly all diseases, as well as crimes, were directly traceable to liquor, and earnestly urged her hearers to join the work of prohibition, and to use the ballot in favor of the temperance party.

The lady was greeted with loud applause as she closed her earnest appeal, and responded to the encore with some patriotic poetry.

With some remarks from Mr. Merritt, and a collection, the meeting adjourned.

Rev. H. W. Beecher on "The Right Observance of the Sabbath."

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, yesterday morning, preached, taking as a text the 13th and 14th verses of the 58th chapter of Isaiah. In his opening remarks he compared the Sabbath of the Jews and the Sunday of the Christian world to the parlor or best room of a house. Sunday night he termed the week's parlor day. The phrase "The Lord's Day" was, however, a more appropriate phrase than either Sabbath or Sunday. The lowest use of the Sabbath was rest from labor, but above that it was a day for the better part of men to thrive—a day in which to be lifted up to a higher plane; a day for social, intellectual and spiritual enjoyment. Not a day for seclusion and for the enforcement of rigid rules, but, in the language of the text, the Sabbath should be "called a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable." It is not to be a working day, and on this point the speaker said that it is a good old rule which provides that works of necessity and mercy only are to be allowed. If work were dragged into the day, it would lose its distinctive character. That is an absurd maxim which teaches "the better the day the better the deed." It is not a day for travel, certainly not for pleasure traveling, but the man who would travel up to midnight on Saturday and not one moment longer, is worse than the Pharisees of 2,000 years ago. Nor is the Sabbath a day for visiting, that is, ordinary visitation. But it is a good day for children to return home to their parents, and in that respect it is a guest-day. It is a good day to write letters home, though the speaker said he was not allowed to do it when a boy, though he sometimes did things he was not allowed. There were too many children in his father's family (eleven in all) to be held in constant restraint according to the strict Sunday rules. As to walking on Sunday, he was decidedly in favor of it—in moderation—first, because of the exercise, and secondly, because, if a person is rightly trained, a sight of the beauties and the glories of nature is an efficient means of grace. Laborers of all kinds, who are compelled to work six days of the week, should not only have rest on the seventh day but relaxation. Some time ago when the question of running Sunday cars was being agitated in Brooklyn, he was asked to sign a petition to prevent their running, and he refused; and he would refuse now after all these years of trial of them. He believed he could go through that Church there, and get numerous signatures to have the cars stop running on Sunday, but did any one suppose he could get any signers to a paper to stop a rich man from riding in his coach on Sunday? But some said it was wrong to prevent conductors and drivers from having a day of rest. Perhaps the arrangement in regard to them was not as wise as it should be. They ought to have the whole of every other Sunday, and a portion of the alternate ones to themselves. In conclusion, the speaker condemned a negative observance of the day, though he was brought up very much in that way. He was taught that it was wrong to laugh, or to run, or to stand gazing around at things. A few books only he was allowed to read on that day. Among them were the Bible and the catechism, but Robinson Crusoe was one of the proscribed books. He advised friends and neighbors to talk going to and from Church, and even in Church after the service was ended. He also spoke in favor of having reading-rooms open on that day.

Who Shall be Parson?—Disturbance in a Colored Congregation.

At the Zion Methodist Church, (colored,) corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, last evening, a dispute that has arisen among the trustees and members in regard to their pastor, Mr. Wm. F. Butler, culminated in a serious disturbance. Mr. Butler entered the church, which was crowded, accompanied by two policemen. Another minister had taken his place in the pulpit, who was ordered out, and used rather roughly by the Police. When Mr. Butler made an attempt to preach the gas was extinguished and he was forcibly removed. The whole church was a scene of confusion and uproar. A mêlée ensued and several blows were struck. Capt. Green, of the Ninth Precinct, and a platoon of Police put an end to the fracas by dispersing the congregation and arresting two of the ringleaders. The trouble is occasioned by a difference of opinion as to who should be parson. Some of the congregation want Mr. Butler and others are decidedly opposed to him. The men who were arrested were taken to the Charles-street Station-house and locked up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

There is an astonishing amount of ignorance among business men and others in regard to the operations of the Clearing-house, the remark being often made that "if there is anything wrong in checks or bills the error will be discovered at the Clearing-house." The fact is, that it is simply a place where the bank messengers exchange sealed envelopes containing checks, &c., and at a later period in the day pay the difference in greenbacks. No examination is made at the Clearing-house, but at the several banks afterward.

A meeting of representatives of the several Evangelical Churches in the Eastern part of the City was held at the Rooms of the German Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday evening last, to establish a connection between the Churches and Association, whereby the work of Christianity may be promoted with greater vigor and success among the Germans of the City and country. Rev. Dr. McJarltan was called to the chair, and the work of the meeting was commenced by organizing a Church and Mission Committee; a subcommittee from which was appointed to report at the next meeting upon work of the Committee and define the relation between the Church and the Association. The meeting was then adjourned until Saturday evening, June 4, when the pastors of churches and all persons interested in promoting Christianity among the Germans are invited to be present at the Association Hall, No. 66 Ludlow-street.

In response to a very complimentary letter, signed by Judge Cardozo, Gen. John Cochrane, Gen. Alexander Shaler and many others, tendering to Weston, the pedestrian, a benefit prior to his departure for Europe, the latter has named Thursday, June 2, as the time, and the Empire City Rink as the place for the proposed testimonial. On this occasion Weston undertakes to walk fifty miles within ten and a quarter consecutive hours, and to walk half a mile backward.

The services at Dr. Bellows' Church, in Fourth-avenue, were held in the lecture-room, yesterday, a defect having been discovered in the supports to the roof of the church, rendering it dangerous to sit under it. It will be immediately remedied, and it is expected that by next Sabbath the services will be held as usual.

Rev. John P. McClancy, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Sixth-avenue and West Washington-place, last evening preached a doctrinal sermon on "Practical Catholicity" in aid of a fund for the purchase of a library for the Sunday-school. In a lengthened address he argued the infallibility of the Catholic Church and against the doctrine of the Reformers; that in the sixteenth century the Church was full of abuses. He did not attempt to deny that under the cloak and in the name of religion many crimes and enormities had been perpetrated by Catholics, but he maintained that that did not affect the truth of its teachings.

Mr. Orange Judd has increased his donation to the Middletown College to $70,000, desiring, it is said, to complete the building in a manner unequaled by any college in the Eastern States.

A meeting of the Corcoran Irish Legion was called for yesterday afternoon, at the Fourteenth Ward House, but, owing to the thin attendance, the meeting was postponed until Thursday evening. It is proposed to form the Legion into a benevolent society for the relief of its members.

John McCaul, aged fourteen years, of No. 3[illegible] West Thirtieth-street, while at play, yesterday afternoon, fell from the top of a derrick at the foot of West Thirty-first-street and was instantly killed. The body was removed to his home by his parents and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

The wide-awake society, Beethoven Maennerchor, numbering over 500 members, opened the season of steam-boat excursions on the part of the German singing societies of this City, yesterday. The members of the society, together with their families and friends, embarked on board of the barges attached to the steam-boat *J. Johnson*, at different piers in the East and North Rivers during the forenoon, and sailed up the Hudson River to Spring Hill Grove, where they spent several hours and then returned to the City in the evening. There was a band of music on board, and dancing, singing songs of the "old fatherland" and eating and drinking were the order of the day.

Lena Rosenberg, aged 3 years, of No. 588 Canal-street, was knocked down and severely injured, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets, by a car of the Avenue C line. She was taken home by her parents.

BROOKLYN.

At a general meeting of the Building Association of the new City of Breslau, yesterday afternoon, in the German Dramatic Hall, the proposal to raise money on the lots by mortgage to assist in expediting the progress of the buildings, was laid on the table *sine die*. It was resolved to petition the South-side Railroad Company to run Sunday trains to the City of Breslau. It was resolved to establish a fair at the inauguration of the city for the purpose of establishing a German school. Up to this date five houses have been completed, seventeen framed, twenty-two cellars bricked up and eight more dug out, making in all sixty-two houses in course of erection.

A fire broke out in the express stable of George McHughes, on Kosciusco-street, near Bedford-avenue, Saturday night, about 12 o'clock. The building and three horses were destroyed. Loss, $2,000; insured for $500 in the Mechanics' Company, of Brooklyn.

A grand sacred concert was given in St. Mary's Church, (Father McDonald's,) corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, Eastern District, at 3½ P. M. yesterday. The members of the choir and the children of the school were assisted by the following artists: Mme. Baldwin and Miss Berry, Herr Rudolph, Herr B[illegible], Herr Spindler, and Messrs. Connor, Venus and others; Herr Zott and Herr Schneider, musical directors and conductors. The proceeds of the concert are to be appropriated for the free schools attached to the parish.

LONG ISLAND.

The people of Suffolk County are discussing a proposition for increasing the salary of their County Judge and Surrogate. In that county one officer performs all the duties of the two offices. In Queens County the Surrogate is a separate officer, with a salary of $2,500, and last year proved only ten more wills than the Surrogate of Suffolk County.

The Board of Assessors of Huntington are in rather a "mixed" condition. A hand bill has been circulated purporting to be the assessors' notice, to which the names of the assessors are added, containing a list of times and places at which the Board will sit. Now, a warning to tax-payers is published in the town papers, signed by Elkanah Soper, who calls himself Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and who says that the majority of the names are forged to the document, and who charges R. J. Cornelius, one of the assessors, with circulating the bill.

The Board of Survey appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Gen. Ingalls and two oil refiners, to determine the amount of damage which Messrs. Stuber & Co., oil refiners, near Hallet's Point, have suffered by means of the operations at Hell Gate, have completed their labors and forwarded their report to Washington. Stuber & Co. claim that their damage amounts to full $2,000 per month for the last eight months, and say that they have discontinued the works on account of the blasting at Hallet's Point, which made it dangerous.

The Republicans of Long Island City do not propose to nominate a ticket for city officers, but await coming events. The Republican Club of the First Ward (Hunters Point) has reorganized, and at their last meeting elected the following officers: W. D. Tewksbury, President; H. S. Anable, Vice-President; J. R. Laws, Secretary; and Wm. Bridges, Treasurer.

Last week it was discovered that the yacht *Jessie*, on the ways of Henry S. Ketcham, Huntington Harbor, had been robbed of a large quantity of rigging. The matter was worked up and the missing property found snugly stowed away aboard the sloop *Farmer*, lying at Little Neck. Justice Scudder, of Northport, issued a warrant and Montreville Burr and two others were arrested.

The Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, at a meeting held Tuesday, voted to build a County Poor-house, and decide on the location at their next meeting, when the committee appointed a few months since to select a site will report. There was only one dissenting vote.

A horse market is to be established at Manorville, near the junction of the Long Island Railroad and the Sag Harbor branch, to be open on the first Thursday of each month.

The steamer *Eastern City* is to take the place of the *Artisan*, between New-York, Greenport and Sag Harbor. She is the largest and finest boat ever run on this route, and has about fifty state-rooms. She commences this week.

The largest sale of real estate ever advertised in Flushing, will come off Tuesday. 700 prox; 351 upland lots, near the Bridge-street depot, comprising the old Mitchell estate, will be sold without reserve.

Since last Sunday, a man named O'Neil has been missing at Hunter's Point. It is feared that this is another case of "foul play."

NEW-JERSEY.

The funeral services of the late Ex-Judge of the United States District Court of New-Jersey, Richard Stockton Field, took place at his late residence, in Princeton, Saturday afternoon. A vast assemblage of citizens, including representatives of the Bench and Bar, was present. Rev. Albert Baker and Rev. Dr. Colton, of Princeton, officiated. The pall-bearers were Alexander M. Cummings, of Princeton; William A. Whitehead, of Newark; Gen. S. D. Oliphant, of Princeton; Judge Nixon, of Bridgeton, successor to the deceased; William H. Anthon, of New-York, and A. Q. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney, Newark. The remains were interred at Princeton.

A man about forty years of age, who would not give his name when taken into custody, leaped overboard from the ferry-boat *New-Brunswick*, which left the Cortlandt-street slip at 10½ o'clock last night. The boat had just started when the man stepped out over the front chains, saying to a boy, "I'm going," and sprung overboard. The boat was immediately stopped, and he was pulled out of the water. He was given into the custody of an officer upon the arrival of the boat in Jersey City.

The funeral of the late Col. Wiebecke, of the Second Regiment Newark Volunteers, took place at Newark yesterday afternoon. The Veteran Regiment, the German Veteran Association, and members of various Singing and Turner Societies joined in the procession. Cols. Buck, Tay and Harris, and Majors Curtis, Linder and Rogers acted as pall-bearers.

The attaches of the Newark *Register* and the Newark *Journal* contested a game of base-ball on the Amateur's Grounds, in Newark, on Saturday, the former scoring 42 and the latter 7.

David Johnson, the Captain of the Morris canal-boat No. 1,042, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for stabbing his wife in a drunken affray on Saturday night. The woman's injuries are not dangerous.

Young Carroll, who was stabbed by Joseph Smith, in Hoboken, on Wednesday, is pronounced out of danger by his physician, Dr. Elder.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 28.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	12 M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	94⅜	94⅜
Consols for account	94⅜@94⅜	94⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅞	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅞	90⅞
U. S. 10-40s	86¼	86¼
Ill. Central R. R. Shares	111½	111
Erie R. R. Shares	18⅞	18⅞
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	25½	25½

Frankfort, May 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm.

Paris, May 28.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 35c., and closed at 74f. 40c.

Liverpool, May 28—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet, closed dull; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 10½d.@10¾d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Flour, 21s. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ₽ quarter for No. 2 Mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. ₽ cental for California White, and 8s. 3d.@8s. 5d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard dull. Cheese, 71s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

London, May 28.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum dull. Linseed-oil dull. Turpentine firm.

Bremen, May 27—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 6 thalers 28 groschen.

Hamburg, May 27—Evening.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Antwerp, May 28.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady and closed quiet.

Havre, May 28.—Cotton—The market opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 127f. ₽ cwt.

Havana, May 28.—The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing today: Sugar—Prices were stiff but quotations are unchanged, notwithstanding unfavorable advices; there was a large business and good demand; Nos. 10 to 12 firm at 9@9½ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20 firm at 9½@11½ reals. Molasses Sugar—Nos. 7 to 10 quiet at 6¼@7 reals; fair to good Refining Muscovado Sugar firm at 7¼@7½ reals. Molasses unchanged. Exports of Sugar during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 30,000 boxes and 5,800 hhds, of which 2,000 boxes and 4,800 hhds. were to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 343,000 boxes and 22,000 hhds. Freights steady; there is a surplus of tonnage for all ports; ₽ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, 50c.@$1; ₽ hhd. of Sugar [illegible] ₽ hhd. of Molasses to do., [illegible]; ₽ ton to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d. Bacon steady. Butter dull. Coal-oil, dull at 4½ reals in tins and 4½ reals in bbls. Flour steady at [illegible]. Hams firmer at [illegible] for American. Salted and [illegible] for American Sugar-cured. Lard steady. Lumber steady; White Pine, $27 ₽ M.; Pitch Pine, $27 ₽ M. Tallow firmer at 12¾@13c. Shooks—Box steady at 10@11 reals; Hogshead dull at $2 25. Empty Hogsheads quiet at $3. Wax active; Yellow, $5 50@$6; White, $12@$13 50. Honey in demand at 4@5 reals. Exchange on London, 15½@16½ ₽ cent. premium; on Paris, 60 days' sight, 1½@2½ ₽ cent. premium; on the United States, short sight, in currency, 7½ ₽ cent. discount; do., 60 days' sight, 9@9½ ₽ cent. discount; do., 60 days' sight, in gold, 4 ₽ cent. premium; do., short sight, 5¼@6 ₽ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Oswego, May 28.—Flour active; sales, 2,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25@$7 50 for White; $8@$8 25 for Double Extra; chiefly at the outside quotations. Wheat market better; sales last night, 4,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18, and 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 18; at the close, held at $1 20. Corn steady; sales, 1,000 bushels at $1 05. Oats nominally at 62c. for Canadian. Rye steady; sales, 4,000 bushels Canadian at 88c., in bond. Corn-meal, $2 20 for bolted; $2 20 for unbolted ₽ cwt. Mill-feed in fair demand; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30@$32 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5c.; Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson, $5 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c. Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₽ ton. Lake Imports—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Rye, 1,793,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—41,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,321,000 feet Lumber.

Chicago, May 28.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull but firm. Wheat declining at 90½c. cash; $1 00½, seller for June; afternoon, dull at $1 cash; $1 00½@$1 01, seller for June, for No. 2. Corn dull at 81½c.@81¾c., seller for June, for No. 2; afternoon unchanged. Oats quiet and lower at 49½c. for No. 2. Rye inactive at 75c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 50c. for Rejected. Highwines dull at $1 04@$1 04½ for Iron. Provisions inactive and nominal. Live Hogs active and steady at $8@$8 85 for Common to Choice. Beef Cattle quiet at $8 25@$8 87½ for stockers to choice shipping Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 209,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 104,200 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. Freights steady and unchanged.

St. Louis, May 28.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominally lower. Flour dull at $4 25 for Fall Superfine; $4 50@$4 80 for Extra; $4 65@$5 for Double Extra. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Spring, 85c.@90c.; choice No. 1 Red; No. 2 Fall, $1 05@$1 07; No. 1 Fall, $1 15; choice to fancy, $1 20@$1 30. Corn declining; Mixed and Yellow, 90c.@93c.; White, 93c.@95c. Oats dull at 58c.@60c. Rye steady at 88c.@90c. Barley dull at 90c.@$1 for Minnesota. Whisky—Nothing doing. Provisions quiet. Pork, $30 50@$31. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Lard nominal. Cattle, $4 50@$6 for common to extra. Live Hogs steady at $8@$9. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 1,100 bushels.

Buffalo, May 28.—Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Barley. Shipments—22,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn. Freights firm and boats scarce. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and steady; sales 30,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18; 7,000 bushels do. at $1 18; 22,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 09; 7,000 bushels do. at $1 09¼; 7,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 09, closing quiet and firm. Corn inactive; quoted at 88c.@90c., according to quality. Oats dull; offered Western at 57c. on the spot and to arrive. Rye, 88c. for Canadian; 94c. for Western. Barley scarce and nominal. Mess Pork steady at $29 50. Lard steady at 16½c.@17c. Highwines dull and nominal at $1 05@$1 06.

Cincinnati, May 28.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Winter Red, $1@$1 05 for No. 2 and No. 1. Corn dull and unsettled at 80c.@85c. for Mixed Ear; 86c.@88c. for shelled White. Oats dull at 54c.@60c.; supply large. Rye unchanged. Cotton dull and nominal at 21½c. for Middling; 20½c. for No. 2 Middling. Whisky dull and unsettled; sales Old Free at $1 05@$1 06. Provisions unchanged and little done. Bulk Meats held firmly at 12c.@15c. Bacon in good demand at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@16½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides, but little out of smoke; higher prices asked to come out. Exchange at par.

New-Orleans, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is dull, the prices unchanged; Middling, 22c.; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 361 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; total, 385 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,657 bales; to Liverpool; and coastwise, 1,000 bales to New-York; stock on hand, 115,438 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; Mixed, $1 12½@$1 15; White, $1 20. Oats, 65c.@70c. Bran, $1 25. Hay, $21 50 for Prime. Pork, $31 50@$31 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 12½; New-York Sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 114¾.

Louisville, May 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 21¼c. Corn, $1 15. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Pork, $30. Bacon—13½c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 17c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 20½c.@21c. Whisky, $1 04@$1 05. Tobacco—Sales 214 hhds. at [illegible] for frosted lugs to good leaf.

Toledo, May 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady and quiet; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 30; No. 1 Red at $1 22; No. 2 do. at $1 16. Corn easier; No. 1 at 91½c.; No. 2 at 90c. Oats declining; No. 1 at 58c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,100 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, May 28.—Flour firm; City Double Extra, $5 25@$5 [illegible]. Wheat firm at $1 06½ for No. 1; $1 02½ for No. 2. Oats steady at 48½c. for No. 2. Corn nominal. Barley nominal. Rye easier; No. 1, 81c. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,600 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat.

Cleveland, May 28.—Wheat firm at $1 22 for No. 1 Red; $1 17 for No. 2 do. Corn declining and nothing doing. Oats declining; No. 1 State at 58c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum quiet; Crude, $20 30@$20 35 ₽ bbl.; Refined on the spot, 23½c. bid; for July, 23½c. bid.

Albany, May 28.—Wheat but little doing; sales of Amber State at $1 40 in bags. Rye in fair supply and freely offered at $1 07@$1 08, with buyers at $1 05. Corn rather quiet; sales of Round Yellow in bags at $1 38.

San Francisco, May 28.—Mining Stocks—Alpha, $12; Belcher, $20; Chollar, $22; Crown Point, $14; Gould & Curry, $120; Hale & Norcross, $132; Imperial, $38; Kentuck, $21; Ophir, $12; Overman, $70; Savage, $35; Yellow Jacket, $42.

Memphis, May 28.—Cotton firm at 20c.; receipts, 340 bales; exports, 1,007 bales. Flour quiet at $7. Corn—Mixed, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 10@$1 17. Oats active at 60c. Lard nominal. Mess Pork dull at $30. Bacon—Shoulders dull at 13¼c. for sales.

Wilmington, May 28.—Spirits Turpentine, 34c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained; Crude Turpentine, $2 40@$3. Tar dull at $1 25. Cotton quiet; Middling, 21c.

Charleston, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is dull; Middlings, 21½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 127 bales; total, 127 bales; exports, coastwise, 236 bales; stock on hand, 3,087 bales.

Galveston, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is dull, and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 16½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 286 bales; total, 284 bales; stock on hand, 28,103 bales.

Mobile, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is quiet and easier; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 724 bales; total, 731 bales; exports, coastwise, 733 bales; stock on hand, 36,461 bales.

Savannah, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is firm; Middlings, 21½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 686 bales; total, 1,285 [illegible] exports, coastwise, 4 bales; stock on hand, 36,873 bales.

Norfolk, May 28.—Cotton—The market today is quiet; Low Middlings, 20c.@20½c.; sales, 60 bales; net receipts, 82 bales; total, 82 bales; exports, coastwise, 267 bales; stock on hand, 1,371 bales.

Detroit, May 28.—Flour firm; Choice, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat unchanged. Corn at 82c.@86c. Oats steady.

Augusta, Ga., May 28.—Cotton market dull and nominal; sales, 65 bales; receipts, 70 bales; Middling at 21c.

[Advertisement.]

The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]

A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 524 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 4 College-place. J. F. Henry. Send for circular.

[Advertisement.]

Pyle's O. K. Soap, the best and most economical Family Soap in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	May 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 31	New-York	Hamburg.
Caledonia	June 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Russia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	June 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	June 2	New-York	Bremen.
Union	June 4	New-York	Bremen.
India	June 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Queen	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	June 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR MEXICO, HAVANA, AND ASPINWALL.

City of Merida	June 2	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	June 2	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	June 2	New-York	Aspinwall.
Tybee	June 4	New-York	San Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South Carolina, from Charleston.—A. Beive, John Spence, Mrs. J. Verdere, H. Collins, Miss Dodd, Mrs. Charroll, J. B. Isbell, Miss Robinson, [illegible], E. Lake, A. Thompson and wife, Sol. Scott, L. Chesley, W. E. Nixon, R. C. Williams, I. Leslie, Jas. Anderson and lady, Mrs. Alex. Carter, W. E. Dyer, Mrs. J. F. Marshall and child, W. F. Brownell, Mrs. Bulkley, Miss Bulkley, Miss Schwartz, Jas. Kennedy and lady, Chas. A. Burt, C. Wineberg, M. Ackermann, Mrs. M. Clary, J. Johns, Wm. Welsh.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—L. Goldsmith, H. W. Breckinridge, S. A. Wright, L. H. Tavenire, W. T. Lattimer, J. R. Church, Mr. Little, J. H. Russell, H. Jane and wife, Miss E. T. Stowe and maid, Miss M. Gough, Mrs. Mary Gough, Mrs. Lee, Rose and son, Mrs. Bisbee, Mrs. J. Schwartz and 2 children, Mrs. E. A. Schwartz and 2 children, Chas. E. Kramer, Miss Moore and servant, J. Collins, R. Berlin, H. P. Goddard, A. B. Corbit, W. S. Holliman, Thos. Peters, Jr., J. M. Richards, G. A. Maxwell, W. R. Stevens, W. S. Gales, W. T. Holland, Miss Downs, Mrs. Foment and 2 children.

In steam-ship Westchester, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Don Ramon Aynar, Don Camille Camaro y Lavala, Don Camille Camara, Don D. W. Maclachlan, Don Juan Crassmann, Don Francisco Andrea, Don Angel Toledo, Don M. Treliano, Don J. Bonet and 2 daughters, Don John Laire, Don Wm. Ensign, Don M. Wiencer, Don C. Oriac, wife and child, Don D. Gonzales.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 32 | Sun sets.....7 23 | Moon sets..4 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7 44 | Gov. Island..8 33 | Hell Gate..9 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 29.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Swinemunde May 5, via Copenhagen 12th, and Christiansand, (Nor.,) 15th, with mdse. and 1,267 passengers to Ruger Bros. Has had strong westerly winds during the entire passage; 19th and 20th inst., very heavy gale from S. W.; saw icebergs in lon. 43 W., and at intervals from there to Cape Race.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard. Had a N. E. gale for 45 hours off Absecom.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Had strong head winds and heavy sea and fog the entire passage from Cape Lookout; passed steam-ship Tennessee 50 miles N. of Hatteras; also steam-ship Missouri 40 miles S. of Delaware Light-ship. The South Carolina has the largest cargo that ever left Charleston per steam-ship.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Panita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Brig Caroline, Eddy, (of Bangor,) Veazie, Messina 65 ds., with fruit, &c., to Laurence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Rawley, Bangor, with ice and lumber to master.

Schr. James Fitch, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Aaron Kingsland, Henry, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rodgers, Fox Island, with lobsters to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. David Sprague, Fish, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. S. P. Pecker, Kelsey, Bangor, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Carroll, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich.

Schr. Albert Lawson, Mays, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Borden, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. C. St. John, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Hickey, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, S.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 29.—Arr. steamers Palmyra, from Liverpool; Glaucus, from New-York.

Steam-ship Winchester, Palmer, Vera Cruz May 1[illegible], Sisal 19th and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. 26th inst., at 7 A. M., signalized brig Jenny, (of Copenhagen,) hence for St. Jago; same day, at 6 P. M., lat. 37 25 N., lon. 73 45 W., signalized bark Eagle, Wilkinson, from Matanzas for New-York. Left in port at Sisal brigs Hunter and River Queen, the River Queen to sail 30th for New-York.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 29.—Arr. 28th, steamers Virgo, New-York; schr. H. G. Bird, Rockland. 29th, steamers, North Point, Baltimore; H. Livingston, New-York. Cld. 28th, steamers Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York; Oriental, (to sail Monday,) for Boston; ship Universe, Liverpool; bark John Fyfe, Havre; schrs. Snow Squall, Providence; Ann E. Valentine, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The steamer Prince Alfred, bound to Valparaiso, put into San Quentin, Lower California, on the 23d inst., short of coal. Sld. Emerald, Manila.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The steamer Denmark, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage. EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These Lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage when Road is completed, $4,000,000. The Road is divided into four sections, and $1,000,000 Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these lands are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. These Bonds, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in this market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making them the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a 12 per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

REAL BRONZE

DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS

These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in America or abroad.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

C. BENKERT & SON

Have opened a large and elegant assortment of their FIRST QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AT

No. 705 Broadway,

Where all the leading styles in fine work will be made to measure and kept in stock.

Abraham Bininger.

Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.